

HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Private

Description:

"Bethesda" consists of a stone and frame house, a frame carriage house and privy, a log smokehouse, a small stone dwelling house, and the ruins of a stone springhouse. The house faces southwest toward the road and is built in three sections. The northwest section is two stories, and three bays by one bay. It is constructed of granite ashlar and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The center section is two stories tall, but is shorter than the northwest section, and is three bays by one bay. It is set back from the plane of the northwest section about 6 feet and is built of rubble stone with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast section is a modern 1½-story frame building with stone veneer and a gambrel roof. The interior of the center section has a hall-parlor plan with the entranceway into the northwest room. There is a fireplace on the northwest elevation and a modern two-run stairway on the northeast wall. The northwest addition is a side-passage, single-pile plan. The passage has a two-flight stair that has sawn brackets that have a Vitruvian wave profile and a walnut newel post and turned, tapered balusters of tiger maple. There is a plaster cornice and a plaster ceiling medallion. The northwest room has a fireplace centered on the northwest wall with a black marble mantel. The room has a run plaster cornice and a large Greek Revival plaster ceiling medallion.

Significance:

The center section of "Bethesda," which is the earliest portion of the structure, has traditionally been dated to before 1772, and it has traditionally been assumed that it was standing and being used as a lodge by Caleb Dorsey of "Belmont" when he died in 1772. However, recent dendrochronology has dated this section to 1827-28, by which time it was owned by Dr. Arthur Pue. Dr. Michael Pue died in 1795, and later that year his son, Dr. Arthur Pue, acquired part of the property in a swap he made with his mother, Mary Dorsey Pue. Dr. Arthur Pue expanded his "Bethesda" property in 1810, when he purchased 1200 acres, but he had probably moved to this location at least five years earlier, when he leased this property. Pue's mansion was approximately where "Mountjoy" stands today. It would seem that the center section of "Bethesda," was built for the bachelor Henry Hill Pue, Dr. Pue's son, to live in until he got himself established on his farm and married, and then a suitable main block was attached. Henry married in December 1832, to Harriet Hammond, so it seems likely that the western addition could have been a wedding present built as early as 1833. Dr. Arthur Pue died in 1847, and he left "Bethesda" to Henry. Henry apparently got into financial trouble and in 1858 "Bethesda" was purchased by Thomas Leishear, a sea captain. His widow, Annie, at her death in 1890 left "Bethesda" solely to her three daughters, Annie E., Rosalba, and Ida. Rosalba finally sold the rest of the 134-acre farm in 1935. In 1954 "Bethesda" was acquired by the Columbia Hills Corp. and subdivided for houses.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-87

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Bethesda"

other

2. Location

street and number 9140 Sybert Drive not for publication

city, town Columbia X vicinity

county Howard

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Rachelle Woods and Mark Hinman

street and number 9140 Sybert Drive telephone 410-997-8668

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 12364 folio 33

city, town Ellicott City tax map 30 tax parcel 171 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	4
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	5
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total
			4

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

4

7. Description

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Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY:

"Bethesda" consists of a stone and frame house, a frame carriage house and privy, a log smokehouse, a small stone dwelling house, and the ruins of a stone springhouse. The house faces southwest toward the road and is built in three sections. The northwest section is two stories, and three bays by one bay. It is constructed of granite ashlar and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The center section is two stories tall, but is shorter than the northwest section, and is three bays by one bay. It is set back from the plane of the northwest section about 6 feet and is built of rubble stone with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast section is a modern 1½-story frame building with stone veneer and a gambrel roof. The interior of the center section has a hall-parlor plan with the entranceway into the northwest room. There is a fireplace on the northwest elevation and a modern two-run stairway on the northeast wall. The northwest addition is a side-passage, single-pile plan. The passage has a two-flight stair that has sawn brackets that have a Vitruvian wave profile and a walnut newel post and turned, tapered balusters of tiger maple. There is a plaster cornice and a plaster ceiling medallion. The northwest room has a fireplace centered on the northwest wall with a black marble mantel. The room has a run plaster cornice and a large Greek Revival plaster ceiling medallion.

DESCRIPTION:

"Bethesda" is located at 9140 Sybert Drive, just east of Route 29, about 2 ½ miles north of Columbia in central Howard County, Maryland. The complex consists of a stone and frame house, a frame carriage house and privy, a log smokehouse, a small stone dwelling house, the ruins of a stone springhouse, and a deteriorated CMU hog pen.

House, exterior

The house faces southwest toward the road, and is built in three sections. The northwest section is two stories, and three bays by one bay. It is constructed of granite ashlar that has drill holes, and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest and an exterior brick chimney on the southeast gable ends. The center section is two stories tall, but is shorter than the northwest section, and is three bays by one bay. It is set back from the plane of the northwest section about 6 feet and is built of rubble stone with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast section is a modern 1½-story frame building with stone veneer and a gambrel roof. On the northwest section, the southwest elevation basement has two three-over-three double-hung sash in bull nose frames in the west and center bays. The south bay has cut granite steps and a deep landing of granite. There are three steps, and the bottom step has a curtail. There was never a railing on these stairs. The first story stone has a darker mortar in many of the drill holes and over some of the other mortar, and this mortar has Portland cement and must be a re-pointing. The earlier mortar beneath it is very hard, as well, and appears to be Portland cement. There are two new six-over-six sash with granite slip sills that have a wash and granite lintels. The window

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frames are wrapped with aluminum and there are new blinds. The shutter dogs are cast iron and are flattened on the top half and round on the bottom half. The hinges have two knuckles. The south bay has double doors with three panels in each door that have sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. There are side lights with four lights above one panel. The stiles between the doors and the side lights are wide, with a large quarter round moulding on each side of the stile; this moulding is also used on the transom bar. The door frame also has a large quarter round moulding on it. There is a three-light transom that is set over the door only. The doorway has a granite slip sill with a wash and a granite lintel. The second story has three shorter six-over-six sash that match the first story. There is a wood box cornice with returns, and it has a Greek ogee bed mould and cornice.

The southeast elevation of the northwest section has granite ashlar up to the eave line of the center section, with rubble stone above it to the peak. The gable end has two smaller six-over-six double-hung sash that match the southwest elevation windows. There are tapered rake-boards. Only half of the chimney projects forward of the plane of the wall of the northwest section. The northwest elevation has no openings on the basement, first, or second stories. The gable end has two six-over-six sash that match the southeast gable, and there are tapered rake-boards. The wall is of granite ashlar. On the northeast elevation the first story east bay has a six-panel door with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The jambs and soffit each have one panel that matches those on the door. The frame has a large quarter round moulding. There is a granite lug sill with wash and a granite lintel. The center and north bays each have a typical six-over-six sash. There is a three-bay, one-story porch that is set on four solid granite piers and has new lattice between them. The porch has four boxed wooden posts that are chamfered and have lambs-tongue stops. The stops are set at the bracket level and down near the base. There are jig sawn balusters and brackets that are new. The porch has a tongue-and-grooved wood deck and soffit, a wood box cornice, and a hipped roof. The second story east bay has a six-light sash with a granite lintel, and it is set between the first and second stories. The bottom half of this window opening is covered by the porch roof. The granite sill of the window opening is set just below the soffit of the porch. The center and north bays each have a typical second-story six-over-six sash. There is a wood box cornice that matches that of the southwest.

The southwest elevation of the center section has a center entrance on the first story that contains a modern door and transom. There is a parged jack arch that is scored to look like individual voussoirs, and this is recent work. On either side of the doorway is a six-over-six sash that is new and has a wrapped sill and frame, new blinds, and shutter dogs that are cast iron shells. The west bay jack arch may be original; it is rough casting over brick, and the rough casting is scored and has now been re-pointed. The rough casting is painted a dark gray. The stone retains penciling. There is a one-story, three-bay porch that has paired boxed posts with an arched frieze board joining them. The top of the posts has only a small ogee and bevel. The porch has a wood box cornice and a tongue-and-grooved wood deck and soffit. There are three wood steps in the center with a granite step at the bottom. In

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front of the steps is a brick wall enclosed with three pieces of granite edging. The second story has three six-over-six sash that match the first story. There is a wood box cornice with a bed mould that has a large quirked bead and a short fillet below it. There is an interior brick chimney on the southeast gable end. The northwest and southeast elevations are covered by additions.

The northeast elevation of the center section, on the first story, has a new door in the east bay. The frame has a large bead on the inner edge and there is a new parged jack arch. The opening appears to have always been a doorway. The center bay has no opening. The north bay has a typical six-over-six sash for the center section; the blinds hung here are mortised and tenoned and pinned and are hung on cast iron butt hinges with two knuckles. The stone wall has had sloppy re-pointing done on it, and there may be one bit of penciling that survives. There is a three-bay, one-story porch that has boxed posts with ovolo capitals, a narrow tongue-and-grooved deck and soffit, and a box cornice that has a wide frieze and a large ogee on the cornice. The porch has a hipped roof and is now screened-in. The second story has three typical six-over-six sash that match the southwest elevation. There is a box cornice.

House, interior, center section first story

The interior of the center section, on the first story, has a hall-parlor plan with the entranceway into the northwest room. The northwest room had later flooring that has been taken up to be replaced with re-used historic wood flooring. The center bay of the house has new wide boards that run northwest-southeast, with gaps between them, and they are wire-nailed to the joists below the later floor. The northwest bay floor has some random-width tongue-and-grooved flooring that varies between 5½ and 8 inches wide, and it runs northwest-southeast. The flooring must be blind nailed, though there are some nails on the ends of boards where holes were cut, and these are cut nails. There is a wrought flooring nail in the side of the joists. The joists are logs than are hewn on top and bottom and are spaced about 24 inches on centers. There is a fireplace on the northwest elevation with a hearth of handmade bricks laid in Portland cement. The fireplace has splayed brick jambs. There is an iron bar below the splayed brick jack arch and three courses of headers in the center above the jack arch. The chimney is stone and the stone has been completely exposed; there are several wood nailing blocks in the stone work. The back of the firebox is stone with some parging, and some bricks thrown in. The basement ceiling lath is sawn. The walls in this room are plaster on stone. The second story joists are hewn, run northeast-southwest, and are about 5 inches wide. The joists have been exposed, but their depth cannot be determined because there is drywall placed between them. The joists are spaced 24½ to 28 inches on centers. The room has new baseboard and the sash are modern and are set in splayed, plastered jambs. The fireplace hearth on the second story is supported by boards that are in turn supported by a ledger board on the side of the closest joist. The trimmers are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a modern two-run stairway on the northeast wall. There is a stair header in the second story framing next to the modern stairway and it runs from the southeast partition wall to the third joist to the northwest, and heads off two joists on the southwest. This header is mortised and tenoned and pinned to the

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northwest joist, but it is not possible to see the sides of the joist to see if a wall was attached to it at one time. There are some nail holes on the northwest side of this joist, but they are not definitively the remains of a wall. The basement lath is nailed onto some reused fence pickets that have a gabled top that is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The pickets are 3 inches wide and are at least 4 feet long, though it is not possible to get a measurement of the complete length. There are several pickets, but only one top end of a picket is visible. One picket has a rotted bottom end.

In the southeast room the joists match the northwest room. The flooring is tongue-and-grooved, is random-width pine that varies between 3 inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the flooring runs northwest-southeast. The floor is cut out at the southeast end where a chimney above it is located, but there is no hearth here and there is board infill. This cut out is not original, since there is no trim piece at the end of the floor boards. Below the floor level there are ledger boards supporting flat boards with mortar on top. The second story joists also match those in the northwest room. There are small bits of wallpaper surviving below the south window sill. The paper is tan, with narrow, closely-spaced vertical lines and small blue flowers.

House, interior, northwest section first story

The northwest addition is a side-passage, single-pile plan. The passage has random-width pine flooring that runs southwest-northeast, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 inches wide, and is tongue-and-grooved and blind-nailed. The baseboard is plain, with a quarter round moulding on the top that appears to have been added. The walls all appear to be covered with drywall. The architrave is symmetrical, with a bead in the center that sits proud, an ogee to each side, and a beaded interior edge. There are bull's-eye corner blocks. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, and have through tenons with wedges. The doors are hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and what appear to be fast joints, but they have heavy paint. The interior locks are mortise locks with brass end plates stamped "J. A. STEWART BALT^O." These locks have brass knobs with set screws. The exterior front lock is an iron-plate rim lock that has brass knobs (with set screws) that are offset from inside to outside, not on the same spindle. This lock is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall, and has a deadbolt stamped with "C. J. STEWART BALT^O." There is a button on the interior of the lock that locks the exterior knob but not the interior one, so that no one can get in but an occupant can get out. The lock has a large brass key. The front door is double doors with a bead in the center. The west leaf has flush-mounted brass slide bolts at the top and bottom. The transom inside lights are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have lancet-profile muntins. The side lights have one panel that matches those on the doors and the panel extends down to the floor, with no baseboard.

There is plaster cornice that is wide but shallow, with an ogee at the wall and a pulvinated frieze between fillets on the edge of the ceiling. The ceiling also has a plaster medallion with small acanthus leaves around the center and three sprigs of the acanthus coming off the center that have acanthus leaf to

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each side in the sprig and an anthemion in the center; there is a fourteen-petal flower off of each side of the center stalk. Separating the three acanthus sprigs are three broad leaves that have a thick center vein with a lot of long narrow lobes that are fern-like. The outer edge of the medallion is run plaster with a lancet moulding on the inside, then a torus and two beads on the outer edge. There is a two-flight stair that ascends to the northeast on the northwest wall, with a landing at the northeast, and then the stairway turns to the southwest. The stair has an open stringer with sawn brackets that have a Vitruvian wave profile. There is a walnut newel post that is turned and has an urn profile, with a wood button on the top. The walnut handrail is three quarter round in profile, and there are turned, tapered balusters of bird's-eye and tiger maple. The bottoms of the newel post have buttons similar to that on the top of the main newel, but simpler. There is a doorway beneath the stairs on the northeast side that leads to cellar steps. The door has four panels that match the other doors, and is hung on cast iron butt hinges that are labeled "BALDWIN PATENT." There is a plain cast iron rim lock with porcelain knobs that is not original to this door. The baseboard on the stairway has a broken field with a quirked Greek ovolo at the top. The wall beneath the stairs is plastered. There is a door on the southeast elevation that leads to the center section of the house, and it has typical door and architrave. There are two panels on each jamb and one on the soffit, and they match those of the doors. The rails and stiles of these jambs and soffit are mortised and tenoned and pinned. At the southwest end both corners are boxed in to cover modern plumbing.

The northwest room flooring, baseboard, and architrave match that of the passage. The baseboard has black paint below the current white paint, but there is no visible evidence of veining. The floor has carpet tack holes that indicate that strip carpeting ran northeast-southwest. The holes are 3 feet apart and starting at the southeast end, but the short piece was not at the northwest end, but was rather one piece in from the northwest end around the hearth, making the northwest end piece a full 3 feet wide. The windows have splayed jambs that are carried down to the floor, with two panels above the sill and one below the sill on each jamb. There is one panel on the soffit and a large panel on the wall below the window. These panels all match the doors, and the rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The sash are all modern. There is a fireplace centered on the northwest wall with a painted stone hearth and a rebuilt firebox that has straight jambs of fire brick. The floor of the firebox has stones that are set splayed for splayed jambs, with brick infill between the original stone and the modern jambs. The fireplace surround is painted stone, and there is a new brick jack arch with a steel lintel. The mantel pilasters and frieze appear to be of Italian black and gold marble with the rest of the mantel probably Belgian black marble, since the stone contains some small fossils. The base of the pilaster has a cavetto below a Greek ovolo and the capital has an egg and dart moulding with a small Greek ogee above it. There is a short architrave with a small ovolo above an ovolo above a bead, between the architrave and the frieze. The bed mould has a quirked ogee. The mantel shelf top corner is moulded with a cavetto. The room has a run plaster cornice that has a fillet at the bottom, a large bead, another fillet, a Greek ogee, with a fillet, bead, and fillet on the ceiling. The ceiling appears to also have been dry-walled.

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There is a large plaster ceiling medallion in the center of the room, and the center of the medallion has petals around the hook. There are alternating acanthus leaves and leaves that are opening up with a flower bud in the center of it. Outside of this is a run plaster ring with a large bead on the inner edge, a fillet, two lancets, and a fillet on the outer edge. Outside of this is a ring of cast plaster vine with leaves and single berries. The outer ring of the medallion is run plaster that is similar to the architrave, with a bead flanked by an ogee on each side, and with a fillet to each side of the ogees.

House, interior, northwest section second story

The landing has a window on the northeast wall that has plain splayed jambs and a sill that is 4 feet 11½ inches above the floor of the landing. It has a new three-over-three sash. The architrave is symmetrical, with two ogees in the center, back to back fillets on each side, and a bead on the inner edge. The north corner of the landing is boxed in. There is a door on the southeast wall that leads to the center section, with a half step up. The architrave matches the window, with bull's-eye corner blocks. The doorway has paneled jambs that match the first story doors, with mortised and tenoned and pinned rails and stiles, and there are two panels on each jamb and one on the soffit. The four-panel door here matches those on the first story. It has heavy paint, but also appears to have Baldwin patent hinges. It has a typical mortise lock with glass knobs. The stairway details are identical to the first story, and the handrail is ramped. The newel posts are slender columns with some entasis, or at least taper at the top, and appear to be painted and grained.

The second story has the same plan as the first story, with an additional small room at the southwest end of the passage. The passage stairs continue to the attic with the same details. There is a door on the southwest that now leads to a shallow closet. The architrave and doors match that of the landing, and the hinges are cast iron butts with five knuckles that are labeled "THO^S CLARK." The doors have typical Stewart mortise locks.

The northwest chamber has carpeting, baseboard that matches the first story, and walls that appear to have been covered with drywall. The architrave matches that of the landing and passage on the second story. The windows have plain splayed jambs and are not open below the sill, and there is new sash. A new wood cornice has been added to this chamber. The northwest elevation has a fireplace with a brick hearth and firebox that has splayed brick jambs. There is a parged surround and a wood mantel with pilasters. The base of the pilasters has a cavetto below a Greek ovolo and the capital has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, with a small ogee at the top. There is architrave with a quirked Greek ogee and bead at the top and a plain frieze above it. The bed mould is a quirked ogee, and the mantel shelf has a cavetto on the top corner. There are modern built-in closets on each side of the fireplace, and the cornice continues into these closets on both sides, suggesting that the cornice was added before the closets were built. There are also modern closets added to the southeast wall, east of the doorway, and the cornice is not continued inside these closets. The southeast wall has a doorway with what appears to

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be reused door and trim, but could be original, and this doorway leads into the small room at the southwest end of the passage. This small room is a modern bathroom with flooring that matches the passage, baseboard that matches the first story on the stairway, and a window that matches the northwest chamber.

House, interior, center section second story

The center section second story has a center passage with a new stairway coming from the first story, and new flooring. The southwest end of the passage has a new wall creating a modern bathroom. The northwest door has plain architrave with a small bead on the inner edge, and the architrave is mitered at the bead and then head-cut. There is a four-panel door here that has sunken fields and no panel moulds. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and has heavy paint. There is a cast iron rim lock with a mineral knob, and this appears to be original to the door. In the northeast chamber the southeast wall has two doors, one that leads into the new bathroom and has the same architrave as the northwest door, but the door is missing. There is a door to the east that matches the northwest door and has the same hardware. The southeast chamber is now one room and has a post and ceiling beam exposed, probably where the partition wall originally was. This chamber has carpeting and plain baseboard, and a closet was added on the northwest, set to the west. The walls have been furred out and covered with drywall and there is no architrave. There is a new door on the southeast elevation that leads to the southeast addition.

House, interior, center section attic

The center attic is only accessible through a hatch in the ceiling. The attic joists are hewn and run southwest-northeast. They are 3 to 3¼ inches wide by 5 inches deep and are spaced 23 to 24 inches on centers. There is a 1-inch thick false plate at the ends of the joists. The rafters are set over top of the joists, with a bird's mouth cut at the feet, and they are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. The rafters are hewn, and most are still partly in the round. They are tapered slightly, being about 3 to 3½ inches wide at the ridge but 3¾ to 4¼ inches wide at the foot. The rafters support board lath with cut nails passing through it. There are both riven-and-shaved, and circular-sawn, shingles on the roof. There is a brick chimney in the northwest end. The southeast end has brick set flush with the stone, with the flue being constructed inside of the stone wall. The interior of the flue is very rough, as if it was cut into the wall at a later date. There is a 1-inch thick riven plate nailed across the joists, and the tops of the studs are notched to fit around this riven plate, with the riven plate nailed into the studs. The nails appear to be cut nails, though several are rusted and the heads are difficult to examine carefully.

House, interior, northwest section attic

The northwest addition attic is finished, with a cross-passage at the top of the stairs and a small room to the southwest and large room to the northwest. The passage stairs and floor match the second story. There is plain baseboard. On the southeast elevation is a window over the stairs, set just above the

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baseboard level. It has architrave with a broken field and a bead on the inner edge, and a quarter-round added as a backband when the walls were covered with drywall. This architrave is mitered at the corners. The door architrave matches this window on the stairway, but has plain corner blocks for the outer field of the architrave only; the inner field is narrow. The doors have four panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges that are labeled "BALDWIN PATENT." One door has a new lock, while the other has an iron plate rim lock that is labeled "J. A. STEWART BALT^O" on the brass dead bolt. The lock is 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches high by 6 inches long and has brass knobs.

The attic southwest chamber has a window on the southeast elevation. The architrave on this window has a broken field and a beaded interior edge, and it is mitered at the corners. The large chamber at the northwest end of the attic has a new closet and bathroom flanking the door on the southwest end. The ceiling of the chamber follows the pitch of the rafters and collar beams. There is a wood mantel on the northwest end, but no fireplace. The mantel has a plain frieze and plain sides, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The bed mould has a quirked Greek ogee and bead, and there is a plain mantel shelf with rounded corners. The center of the wall within the mantel is hollow, suggesting that there is a fireplace here that has been closed off. There is a window to each side of the mantel, and the architrave matches the small chamber in the attic. There is carpeting and plain baseboard.

House, interior, center section basement

The southeast end joist is sash-sawn and must be added later. The second joist from the southeast is log, and has the southeast face hewn flat. There are two tenons pegged into mortises in the log, and these were cut off at an unknown time. The tenons are 4 feet apart and are each 5 inches wide, and between them is a row of wrought nails that probably held a ledger board to support the hearth boards. These tenons were clearly for fireplace trimmers, and there must have been two supports built against the wall that have since been removed. The joist is set 2 feet 10 inches away from the wall. There is a doorway that has been half-closed off with brick in the east bay; it has a wood lintel and appears to be an original opening. In the south bay of the southeast wall is a window opening that has been bricked in, and it appears to have splayed, plastered jambs. The south jamb of the window is 2 feet 10 inches from the southwest wall, and a fireplace pier would have blocked this window; the southern-most tenon for a fireplace trimmer is set 4 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the southwest wall. There is a cupboard in the east corner, and the boards of the cupboard are nailed to the sides of the joists with cut nails. These boards extend halfway up the height of the joists, and are not clearly cut off. The top board is circular-sawn and it closes off the cupboard from the hole in the floor; this board is nailed in place from the sides. There is a joist here that is cut off and the floor is opened as if there was a dumb waiter in this location, but it is not clear if this was the cabinet and was altered, or if the dumb waiter was removed and this cupboard was installed in its place. There are some sash-sawn joists added here that replaced original log joists, and some sash-sawn timber nailed to the sides of the log joists with wire nails. There is a log joist on the

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southeast side of the present cellar steps that is cut off toward the northeast end, with a number of cut nails holding a splintered piece of wood that run northwest-southeast. This appears to have been a header that was added, as if the cellar originally only had exterior access, and the interior stair was added later. The southeast end of the cellar has hearth boards that have been added in in the center; these boards are supported on the northwest end by a ledger board nailed to the added joists on the southeast with wire nails.

House, interior, northwest section basement

The basement under the northwest addition is divided into a passage and a single large room to the northwest by a rubble stone wall with a doorway that has a new door. The passage has a concrete floor and parged walls. The joists are sash-sawn, with some having one side that is adzed, and are 2 ¾ to 3 ¼ inches by 10 to 10 ¾ inches. They run southeast-northwest and are spaced 15-19 1/2 inches on centers. Some of the flooring above is gauged and undercut. The stairway along the northwest wall is rebuilt. The header has a through tenon with an exposed face wedge peg. The bottom of the newel post has two wedges driven through it from opposite sides.

The northwest basement room has a concrete floor and drywall on the walls. The joists match the passage, run in the same direction, and lap the passage joists at the partition wall. The fireplace trimmers are typical joists that are doubled up and joined together with wood pegs that have wood wedges in the center of them. The pegs are alternately placed near the top and bottom of the trimmer and are spaced 25 to 25 ½ inches on centers. All of the pegs seem to have been driven from one side and wedged from the other. The fireplace header is also doubled up and joined with wedged pegs, and it has two through tenons on each end with exposed face wedges. The flooring above is more undercut than the passage. There is no evidence of cross-bracing or countersealing. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the corners, have ovolo muntins, and the lights are 12 inches long and 10 inches high. They have parting beads.

Landscape

To the northeast of the house are traces of a garden, with a sundial northeast of the rear door on the west section and what appears to be a path in the grass from the porch to the sundial. There is also a path from the sundial running northwest and southeast, parallel to the house, and diagonal paths from the ends of this parallel path back toward the door. The ground drops off just northeast of the sundial and the paths, and it appears to be a shallow terrace here.

Smokehouse

There is a log smokehouse set about 2 feet southeast of the southeast addition to the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay structure with a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards covering the V-notch corner logs, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is a doorway

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on the northeast and no other openings. The roof has been completely rebuilt, and there are no significant interior details.

Carriage House

The carriage house is located about 5 feet east of the smokehouse. It is a two-story, four-bay by one-bay frame structure with board and batten siding, a rubble stone foundation, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. On the northwest elevation the first story north bay has an opening with a recessed wall that has two doors. The north door is of bead boards and the west door has two panels and is consistent with the period of the c. 1920s. The north-center bay has a single new cross-buck door, with a cross-buck panel to the west. The west-center and west bays each have a pair of new cross-buck doors. The second story has a nine-light casement in the two center bays, and they have head-cut trim that is pedimented at the top. There is a wood box cornice, and the soffit follows the pitch of the rafters. The southwest elevation has no opening on the first story. The second story has a two-over-two sash with head-cut pedimented trim. There is an exterior brick chimney set south of center. On the southeast elevation the foundation in the east bay projects out 3 feet and is open on the top, giving access into a pit below the northeast end bay. The first story east bay has a window opening with head-cut pedimented trim and no sash. The opening is divided by a board wall on the interior in the center. There are no other openings on this elevation. The northeast elevation has a nine-light sash in the second story.

The first story three southwestern bays have a concrete floor. The building is constructed with sash-sawn 4 by 6 posts that are mortised and tenoned and pegged to 5- by 6-inch sills. The downbraces are toe-nailed with cut nails. The girts are 3 inches high by 4 inches wide, and are notched to lap over top of the post and toe-nailed to it. The girts are also notched on their top face for the feet of the upper story studs. The joists are sash-sawn, run northwest-southeast, and are 3 by 6 inches. They are notched on the ends to sit on top of the girts. The flooring above is both sash- and circular-sawn. At the northeast end is a stairway enclosed with beaded edge and center vertical boards at the north corner, and the stairway is only accessible from the outside. The northeast bay has two two-seater privies divided by a beaded-edge vertical board wall that appears to be added. The rest of the walls and the ceiling have the same beaded boards. The privy holes have loose board covers.

The second story has two chambers that are finished with plaster. The stairway ascends into the northeast chamber, and the door between the two rooms is missing. There is 3 1/4-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs southeast-northwest, and it is higher in the northwest chamber than in the southeast one. The southwest window was originally a casement. There is a stovepipe thimble next to it.

Stone Outbuilding

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There is a stone outbuilding located about 120 feet east of the house, and down the hill from it. It is a 1 1/2-story, three-bay by one-bay rubble granite structure with hammer-dressed stone on the front. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is a smooth dark brown mortar in some of the drill holes, with traces of what appears to be white paint on top. There are also traces of dark brown paint with white penciling, especially under the eaves. There is some white paint in the middle of some stones which calls into question the penciling, but most of the white paint survives in narrow lines at the edge of stones. The stonework on the other three elevations is coursed, but not as finely dressed as the front. The southwest elevation has a center entrance with a new door, and there is wide architrave that has a beaded interior edge. The soffit and jambs each have one panel that is sunken and flat and has no panel moulds. The end bays each have a six-over-six modern sash that has no sill, a granite lintel, and a frame with a small bead on the inner edge. There are twentieth-century blinds. The center bay has a one-bay porch with two square wood posts and a shed roof. There is a boxed cornice and gabled dormers in the end bays with new sash and beaded-edge boards on the cheek walls. The northwest elevation has a six-over-six modern sash in the gable end and has modern rake boards. The northeast elevation first story end bays have wider, modern eight-over-eight sash with granite lintels. There is a new door set north of center. The center bay on the roof has a large parged chimney that is flush with the northeast wall. The end bays have dormers that match the front elevation. There is a new screened porch added to the center. The building is banked, with the ground sloping off to the southeast and northeast. The southeast elevation has a six-over-six modern sash in the gable end, and there are three stones that form the jack arch.

The interior has been completely remodeled, with all new flooring. There is a stone fireplace centered on the northeast wall that has straight stone jambs and a large stone lintel. There is no evidence of a crane. A wood mantel shelf has been added. The upper story joists are exposed and run northeast-southwest. They are hewn and are 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 inches wide and spaced 29 1/2 to 31 inches on centers; the depth could not be determined. There is a hewn header around the fireplace that is mortised and tenoned and pegged to the joists.

Spring House

There are the ruins of a spring house on the east side of the stream. The rubble stone walls have partly collapsed and the interior is covered with debris. There is a doorway on the southwest elevation with window openings on the northeast and northwest. The northeast opening has a stone lintel on the exterior and wood on the interior. The southeast wall is mostly collapsed. Southeast of the building and uphill from it about 30 feet is a three-sided cut stone wall that may be the original spring head.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates 1827-28, c. 1833, 1959

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUMMARY:

The center section of "Bethesda," which is the earliest portion of the structure, has traditionally been dated to before 1772, and it has traditionally been assumed that it was standing and being used as a lodge by Caleb Dorsey of "Belmont" when he died in 1772. However, recent dendrochronology has dated this section to 1827-28, by which time it was owned by Dr. Arthur Pue. Dr. Michael Pue died in 1795, and later that year his son, Dr. Arthur Pue, acquired part of the property in a swap he made with his mother, Mary Dorsey Pue. Dr. Arthur Pue expanded his "Bethesda" property in 1810, when he purchased 1200 acres, but he had probably moved to this location at least five years earlier, when he leased this property. Pue's mansion was approximately where "Mountjoy" stands today. It would seem that the center section of "Bethesda," was built for the bachelor Henry Hill Pue, Dr. Pue's son, to live in until he got himself established on his farm and married, and then a suitable main block was attached. Henry married in December 1832, to Harriet Hammond, so it seems likely that the western addition could have been a wedding present built as early as 1833. Dr. Arthur Pue died in 1847, and he left "Bethesda" to Henry. Henry apparently got into financial trouble and in 1858 "Bethesda" was purchased by Thomas Leishear, a sea captain. His widow, Annie, at her death in 1890 left "Bethesda" solely to her three daughters, Annie E., Rosalba, and Ida. Rosalba finally sold the rest of the 134-acre farm in 1935. In 1954 "Bethesda" was acquired by the Columbia Hills Corp. and subdivided for houses.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The center section of "Bethesda," which is the earliest portion of the structure, has traditionally been dated to before 1772, and it has traditionally been assumed that it was standing and being used as a lodge by Caleb Dorsey of "Belmont" when he died in 1772. However, recent dendrochronology has dated this section to 1827-28, by which time it was owned by Dr. Arthur Pue (1776-1847).¹

¹ Personal communication from Michael Worthington, dendrochronologist, 22 July 2010.

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How Dr. Arthur Pue came into possession of the property is a rather convoluted story. Mary Dorsey Pue, the wife of Irish immigrant Dr. Michael Pue, purchased 200 acres of "Chews Resolution Manor" and "Long Reach" from her father, Caleb Dorsey of "Belmont," in 1771. The following year Caleb bequeathed Mary Pue the rest of his "Long Reach" land, though the acreage of this tract was not given. Michael and Mary Pue sold some portion of "Long Reach" to Eleanor Dorsey in 1779 (again, the acreage was not given), but she continued to enlarge her holdings at the same time, buying 71 acres of "Chews Resolution Manor" from Margaret Dorsey in 1779 and 45 acres of "The Search Enlarged" from Henry Pierpoint, Sr., in 1785. According to *The Medical Annals of Maryland* Dr. Michael Pue died in 1795, and no will could be found for his estate. Later that year Dr. Arthur Pue acquired part of the property in a swap he made with his mother, Mary Dorsey Pue. The deed does not mention the land she inherited, but the other three tracts were conveyed to her son, reserving a life estate for herself and four daughters, and he conveyed several hundred acres that he had acquired in the last few years to her. Most likely, Mary Pue was living on the land she sold to her son, and he was probably living with her and his sisters. The land he sold to her was likely tenanted, and would have provided her with a yearly income on which to live. Such an arrangement would have insured that the home farm would remain in the Pue family, rather than having Arthur Pue build a new estate on his own land. Arthur Pue attended both the University of Pennsylvania and Edinburgh to study medicine, though he did not finish his degree. He was a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and in 1800 he married Rebecca Ridgely Buchanan at "Auburn," in Towson.²

Mary Pue alone was assessed for the "Long Reach" and "Chews Resolution Manor" property in 1798, and not Dr. Arthur Pue, who was not even listed in the tax assessment. Presumably, this simply reflected the fact that she had always lived there with her children. At that time the property contained:

- 1 dwelling house ½ stone ½ wood 50 by 18 one story
- 1 stone kitchen 24 by 18 feet 1 story
- 1 log smoke house 18 by 12 feet
- 1 framed hen house 24 by 12 feet
- 2 " negroe [sic] quarters 20 by 16 feet each
- 1 log stable 32 by 12 feet

² Anne Arundel County Land Records, IB 3-79. Caleb Dorsey Estate, Wills, 38-819, Register of Wills, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Anne Arundel County Land Records, IB 5-623. This deed was not found, but a confirmatory deed was executed by her son, Edward Hill Dorsey, in 1797. See Anne Arundel County Land Records, NH 8-632. Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, v. 2 (Lewes, DE: Colonial Roots, 1971), pp. 189-91, 206. Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, *The Medical Annals of Maryland*, (Baltimore, 1903), pp. 668, 541. Anne Arundel County Land Records, NH 7-630, NH 7-632. Joetta Koppenhoefer [Cramm], "The History of 'Bethesda': The Home of the Family of Marion and Tim Casgar." Typescript, 1981. Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), p. 106.

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- 1 fraimed [sic] barn 40 by 24 feet
- 1 fraim [sic] doctors shop 12 by 16
- 1 log tobacco house 32 by 20 feet.

In addition, there were two tenant farms on the property, one occupied by John Dabbs that had:

- 1 fraimed [sic] dwelling house 20 by 12 feet 1 story
- 1 fraimed [sic] barn 30 by 20 feet.

The other farm, occupied by Charles Davis, held:

- 1 log dwelling house 18 by 14 feet 1 story
- 1 log tobacco house thatched 40 by 22 feet.³

The center section of "Bethesda" measures 20 by 34 feet, and is two stories of stone with no indications in the stonework that it has been enlarged or altered, so it would seem not to be any of the buildings listed in 1798. The surviving materials inside this section, which are primarily the second story partition walls and trim, date to the nineteenth century. They could certainly be part of a later renovation of the building, but most likely date to its initial construction.

Dr. Arthur Pue expanded his "Bethesda" property in 1810, when he purchased 1200 acres of "Chews Resolution Manor," "Chews Vineyard," and "The Gore," (minus those parts of these tracts already sold to Michael and Mary Pue, which he already owned) from his cousin and brother-in-law, Edward Hill Dorsey (1773-1826). Dorsey was the son of Samuel Dorsey (1741-1777), a son of Caleb Dorsey of "Belmont," and he married Arthur Pue's sister, Eleanor. Samuel Dorsey had inherited these three tracts, along with the Elkridge Furnace, in 1772, and bequeathed the three tracts to Edward in 1777. Edward was assessed for this land in 1798, at which time it contained:

- 1 stone dwelling house 30 feet square 2 stories
- 2 log kitchens 15 by 12 feet each 1 story, do
- 1 " smoke house 15 by 12 do
- 2 " hen houses 8 by 8 feet each
- 1 log corn house 12 by 16 feet
- 1 log stable 20 by 12 feet
- 1 fraimed [sic] barn 50 by 30 feet
- 1 log lumber house 12 by 10 feet

³ Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Index for Anne Arundel County at Maryland State Archives.

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1 fraimed [sic] granery [sic] 10 by 12 feet.

Dr. Pue had probably moved to this location at least five years earlier, since there is a surviving lease at the Howard County Historical Society for this property dated 12 September 1804. The agreement notes that this was Edward Hill Dorsey's dwelling plantation, that it excluded those parts of the property rented to Scott and Duvance, that Pue was to pay \$550 a year, and that the lease was for a term of five years. Pue was also given the right to purchase the entire property outright at any time during his lease, for £10,000. Most likely, Pue had been living with his mother at her house after the death of his father, and that arrangement probably continued after he swapped property with his mother as well as after he was married. By 1804, however, he may have needed more space, and his cousin's farm next door was an ideal location to expand. He made this permanent in 1810 when he purchased the property.⁴

In 1835 a plat was created of Dr. Arthur Pue's land, showing his mansion approximately where "Mountjoy" stands today. This was probably the location of Edward Hill Dorsey's dwelling plantation that became Arthur Pue's house, a building which was replaced by the current structure. The plat also shows an "old house" approximately where "Bethesda" is. It is probably this plat that has contributed to the assumption that the center section of "Bethesda" dated to the eighteenth century, which the 1798 tax indicates could not be, but if the center section was built in 1828 it would hardly be seen as old. Perhaps the surveyor wrote "old house" when he actually meant "old place," the Pue family's name for it. The one-story stone building down the hill from the main house is fairly close to the size of Mary Pue's house (20 feet by 40, as opposed to the 1798 measurement of 18 by 50), but there is no indication today of any wood portion to the building, the structure has been so heavily remodeled inside that there is nothing visible with which to date it, and the stonework on the façade is clearly from the nineteenth century. It also is problematic because of its original plan, with only one fireplace, located in the center of the rear wall. Since this is not a common plan type, one would assume that this building had a different function than as dwelling space, but what that function might have been is not clear at this time.⁵

Additionally, the northwestern section of "Bethesda" has traditionally been dated to c. 1830-32, which the plat calls into question for the same reasons. The use of ashlar generally dates to after the B. & O. Railroad brought in highly skilled masons, which would be 1830 at the earliest and generally after 1832. The quality of the ashlar, which is almost as good as at "Carrollton Hall" ("Folly Quarter"), and the severe quality of the Greek Revival building also place it a little later in the 1830s, and possibly the early

⁴ Anne Arundel County Land Records, NH 16-486. Federal Direct Tax, 1798, Index for Anne Arundel County at Maryland State Archives. Howard County Historical Society, Pue/Dorsey Papers x1994.33, folder 6.

⁵ Howard County Historical Society, Pue/Dorsey Papers x1994.33, folder 6. I am indebted to Joetta Cramm, who brought this to my attention.

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1840s. The interior details are also consistent with a date of c. 1830-50, and are of a very high quality. These include plaster cornices and ceiling medallions, a black marble mantel, and tiger maple stair balusters.

This section has Baltimore-made locks with two different manufacturers' names: "J. A. Stewart" and "C. J. Stewart." The Stewarts were actually twin brothers who both followed the same business, at least most of the time individually and in competition with each other. John A. Stewart first appears in the Baltimore City directories in 1833 as a bell hanger and brass founder, though he may be the John Stewart listed in 1829 as a machinist. Stewart never described himself as a lock maker, but the brass works inside the locks were clearly within his skill set and would have been a logical extension of his other business. This was a time when lock manufacturing in the United States, and the manufacture of building hardware in general, was expanding rapidly and being followed by numerous small firms, and several other notices in the newspapers of the period indicate that he was making some locks. In 1839 it was noted that "Messrs. J. A. Stewart & Co. . . have invented and patented a lock which . . . will defy the operations of a pick-lock." In 1840 Stewart advertised that, in addition to his other work,

he has constantly on hand, patent lever locks, knob locks, dead do., mortice do., rabbeted mortice do., sliding door catches, do. do. locks, do. do. bolts and astragals, do. do. ways and rollers, and front door locks, combining a night latch; also for stores, iron rim locks, with safety tumblers, entirely different from any imported, and knob and dead latches; together with mortice locks, *all* of brass, or with glass trimming; brass catches, with keys, intended for ships and steamboats. Extra safe locks, for banks, prisons, &c. made to order. N. B. - All orders for private houses attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Stewart's business was located on Lombard Street in Baltimore, and he seems to disappear from the directories after 1837, but he was still operating in 1859 when he exhibited "a large collection of locks" at the Maryland Institute Fair that year. Columbus J. Stewart also exhibited "a fine display of locks for banks, prisons, stores or residence doors" at the same fair. He first appears in the directories in 1842, as a locksmith and bell hanger. He advertised in 1842 "that he continues to carry on the above business at no. 139 Bank lane, . . . (*and not in Lombard street, as some of his friends have supposed.*)," and that he had "patent lever locks made to order, for banks, dwellings and prisons." The mention of Lombard Street is a not very veiled reference to his brother, but whether this is a suggestion that they once worked together, or merely an acknowledgement that the twins were often confused for one another, is not certain. Among his clients, probably as a bell-hanger, were William Goldsborough of Dorchester County, Daniel Lloyd of Talbot County, and Bushrod Washington of Jefferson County, Virginia. Columbus Stewart also exhibited his wares at the 1857 Maryland Institute Fair, and these included "a case of locks and door fastenings, most of which are of new design. There are several for banks and vaults, which are said to be proof against all efforts at force, and one of which cannot be opened with the

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key unless a knowledge of its construction is had. There are several new designs of pad, night and drawer locks, and all manufactured by the depositor." While it would seem that the John Stewart locks date from the 1830s and the Columbus Stewart locks from the following decade, it is possible that they were both making locks throughout both decades, and beyond. Additionally, it is possible that some of the locks were replacements for earlier ones that had broken. The other labeled hardware in the northwest section of the house includes both "Baldwin" and "Thos Clark" hinges. These are most common in the 1840s and '50s, but have been found in the 1830s, and little else is known about them.⁶

The northwest addition was simply a side-passage, single-pile plan house. The original (center) section seems to have been a hall-parlor plan, with a stairway in the center. The original location of the kitchen is not clear at this time, but the southeast room in this section originally had a fireplace (or at least a chimney) that came through the floor from the basement. It seems likely that this chimney was for the cooking fireplace, and it was perhaps in the basement, which had exterior access on the southeast end. Given the rather rapid succession of building phases, it would seem that the service wing was built for the bachelor Henry to live in until he got himself established on his farm and married, and then a suitable main block was attached. Henry married in December 1832, to Harriet Hammond (d. 1850), so it seems likely that the western addition could have been a wedding present built as early as 1833. However, if so, it could not have been provided by her father, Major Philip Hammond, since he died in 1826. The tax assessment and transfer books offer little help. The earliest assessment is for 1841, and Henry Hill Pue is assessed for \$13,838, a substantial sum that must include "Bethesda," (even though he was not the legal owner of the property), especially since he was never assessed for it later.⁷

Dr. Arthur Pue died in 1847 in Baltimore, where he lived much of his life, and he left "Bethesda" to his son, Henry Hill Pue (b. 1811), contingent upon him paying his siblings \$10,000. The will states that Dr. Pue was giving to his son "the old place farm on which he now resides" and notes the existence of a gate "between my place & the old place," all of which suggests that Dr. Pue built the addition, and probably the center section, as well, for his son. It is also worth noting that at this time the property was known simply as the old place farm, not "Bethesda," at least by Dr. Pue. Tradition states that it was known as "Bethesda" because it was owned by so many doctors, but if so, the name seems to have been given by Henry Hill Pue, whom Celia Holland states was also a doctor. The transfer books call it "Bethesda" in

⁶ They both participated in the Odd-Fellows anniversary parade in 1876, and had been active in the organization for decades prior to that. See *Baltimore Sun*, 27 April 1876, p. 1, col. 5. They probably died in the 1890s, but obituaries for them could not be located. Matchett's Baltimore City Directory, 1829-1847. *Baltimore Sun*, 11 April 1839, p. 2, col. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 4 February 1840, p. 3, col. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 22 October 1859, p. 1, col. 7. *Baltimore Sun*, 2 April 1842, p. 4, col. 3. *Baltimore Sun*, 12 October 1857, p. 1, col. 6.

⁷ Joetta Koppenhoefer [Cramm], "The History of 'Bethesda'." Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, pp. 206-7. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, Maryland State Archives.

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1849. A codicil to Dr. Arthur Pue's will is of interest for illuminating some social history of the period. In it, Pue selected six slave men and one woman (probably middle-aged adults) who were each to serve for five more years and then be freed. Another woman was to be taken care of by Pue's executor, presumably because she was old or infirm. All of the young slaves, and their children, were to serve until they reached the age of 30, and then would be free. One woman, Bet, he apparently could not free because she belonged to his wife, and he took the trouble to explain this to posterity. The frequency of gradual emancipation such as this in Maryland, as well as its effects and success, is not known, and is a subject worthy of further study. There was a family burial ground on a hill on the property, and it may yet survive below ground, but the tombstones were bulldozed in the 1950s. One of them, for Arthur, son of Henry and Harriett [Pue] was discovered in the 1970s and placed in the field where the graves are believed to still lie. In 1849, after Henry Hill Pue's parents' farm was sold to Benjamin Harrison, Henry agreed with Harrison to lay out a road that would run from Henry's drive off of the Columbia Turnpike past his house and barn to an existing road back to Harrison's farm. This road roughly approximated present-day Sybert Road, but was straighter than the modern road. It gave Harrison direct access to the turnpike.⁸

Henry Hill Pue applied to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County to have "Bethesda" insured in August 1848. His property was described as:

A two story stone dwelling thirty six by twenty seven feet in good repare [sic], with lightning rod and covered with tin. Two chimneys. One large parlour + hall on first floor two chambers one having fireplace + one fireplace in the parlour, and two rooms in garret + plastered throughout. A stone addition thirty by twenty feet covered with shingles, two rooms + passage on first floor with fireplace in each room. Three chambers, no garret, all plastered + in good repair. One stove used pipe passing in chimney immediately in fireplace[.] This addition is at the east end of the first mentioned dwelling and one and a half stories high[.] Ashes are thrown more than twenty yards from the house.

The description of the wing as an addition probably reflects its secondary importance, not that it came later than the main block. The main block does measure 36 by 27 feet, and it was insured for \$2,500. The eastern wing, which is actually 32 by 20 feet, was insured for \$1,000. The insurance description confirms that the wing originally had a center passage, and that there was a fireplace in the east room. The description of the wing as 1 ½ stories is probably an acknowledgement that the building was shorter

⁸ Dr. Arthur Pue Estate, Wills, 22-79, Register of Wills, Howard District, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives. Holland, *Old Homes and Families*, p. 106. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, Maryland State Archives. Dolly Merritt, "Historian Solves Tombstone Mystery." *Howard Sun*, 30 March 1983. Howard County Land Records, 8-446.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-87

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

than the main block, since there is no evidence that the wing was ever shorter than its current height. The primary objective of the description was to assess the risk of the insured property, not to document it to enable the insurance company to replace it, if it was destroyed, so there are many significant features which were not noted. None of the outbuildings were insured by Pue, so they were not described.⁹

Henry Hill Pue apparently got into financial trouble and in 1858 turned his property over to trustee William H. G. Dorsey. It was advertised for sale in December of that year and was described as having "a fine stone dwelling, with a stone barn, quarter and stables, and all other necessary out-buildings," on 235 acres. Its location on the Columbia Turnpike and only a few miles from the railroad depot at Ellicott City made it desirable for commercial agriculture. It was purchased by Thomas Leishear, whom Celia Holland has described as a sea captain who lived here in the summer and in Ellicott City in the winter. Leishear died shortly after acquiring "Bethesda," and in 1868 his widow, Annie, offered it for sale, or in exchange for city property. For unknown reasons, however, it was not sold. Instead, at her death in 1890 Annie P. Leishear left "Bethesda" solely to her three daughters, Annie E., Rosalba, and Ida. She explained her reasoning in her will: "Feeling that my sons, with the aid of such advantages as I have afforded them while living, will be more able than my daughters to provide support and comfort for themselves in the future and recognizing the greater dependence of my daughters upon such provision as I am able to make for their future maintenance and comfort, I do give, bequeath and devise all my property and estate . . . to my three daughters . . ." Whether or not she had experienced unequal treatment from society, she had at least observed it and would do what she could to alleviate its impact on her daughters. Seventy acres were sold off to their brother, Thomas, in 1905, and Rosalba finally sold the rest of the 134-acre farm in 1935.¹⁰

In 1943 Dr. and Mrs. George Sybert purchased the farm and ran a dairy farm. After his death, in 1954 "Bethesda" was acquired by the Columbia Hills Corp. and subdivided for houses. The twentieth-century barn foundation was cut off on another parcel and converted to a church, but several outbuildings were retained on over 7 acres. The eastern wing was added in 1959 by John and Margaret DeBoy. The next owners, Timothy and Marion Casgar, were responsible for major changes during the renovation of the house. This included gutting the two first-story rooms in the center section. The ghosts in the backyard of a geometrical garden must be the remains of a boxwood garden designed by Edward Shull, of the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks, probably in the early 1980s. The stone

⁹ Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, Policy 89, 1 August 1848. Montgomery County Historical Society.

¹⁰ *Baltimore Sun*, 21 December 1858, p. 3, col. 7. The Leishear family could not be located in the 1860 census, and Thomas Leishear's grave could not be located, nor is his death date known. *Baltimore Sun*, 27 August 1868, p. 3, col. 4. Annie P. Leishear Estate, Wills IS 3-53 Register of Wills, Howard District County Circuit Court, Maryland State Archives.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-87

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

outbuilding behind the house was reportedly renovated as an in-law apartment from designs by the late architect Michael Trostel, though nothing was found concerning this project in the firm's files.¹¹

¹¹ Stuart Low, "Columbia Hills House is Vintage 1775, 1830, and 1959 a la 1980s." *Howard Sun*, 16 May 1984, p. 11A. Personal correspondence with Peter Pearre of Trostel and Pearre, Architects, 17 September 2010.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-87

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.68 A.
Acreage of historical setting 237 A.
Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for map 30, parcel 171, which encompasses all of the historic structures.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Dept. of Planning and Zoning	date	November 2010
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

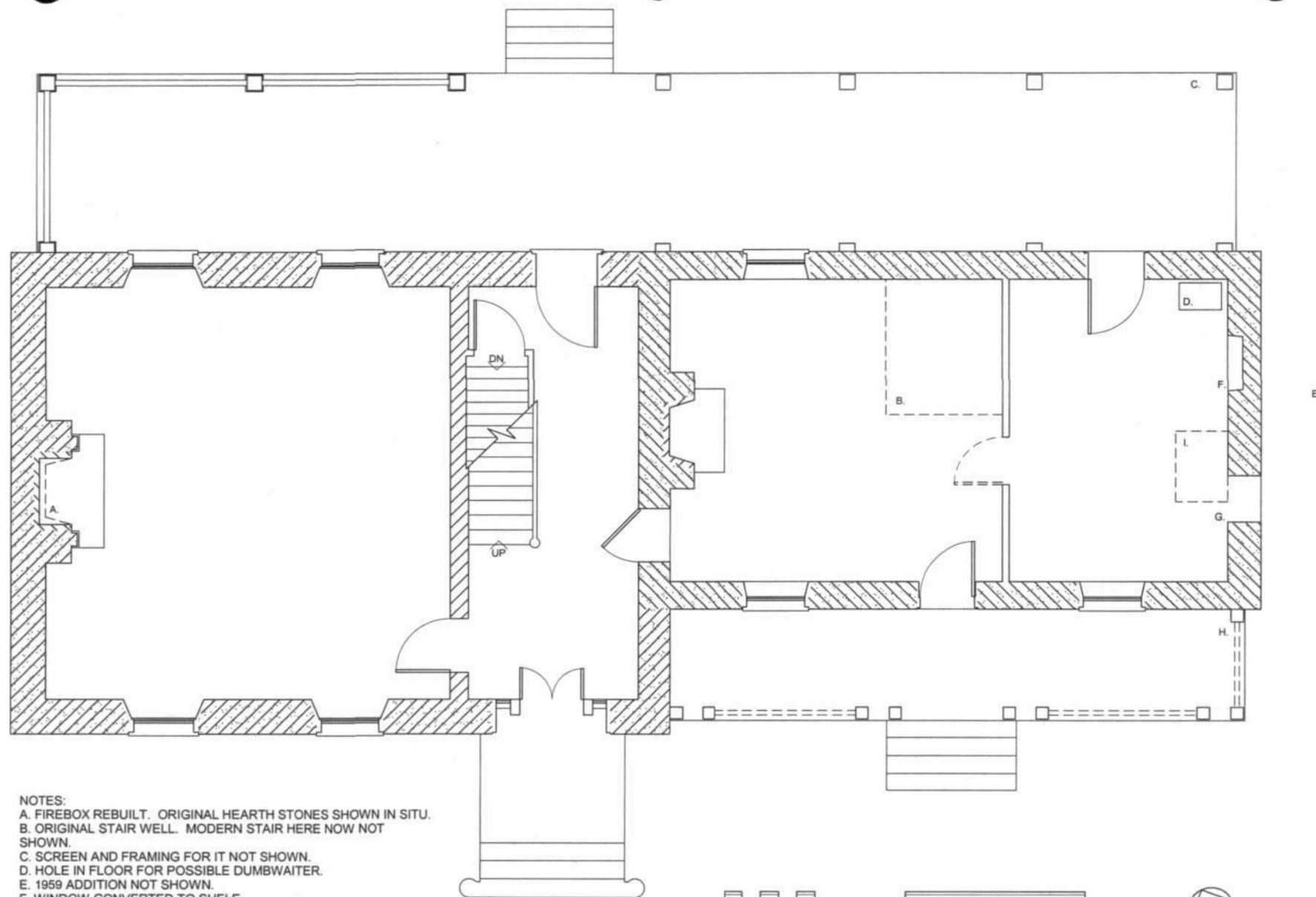
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

"Bethel" (HO-87)
9140 Bethel Drive
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Jacqueline F. and Patrick M. McCusker / ?	Mark A. Hinman & Rachelle M. Woods / ?	10 March 2010	MDR 12364-33	Deed - fee simple	\$950,000	1.) 6.161 A. 2.) ?	
Jacqueline F. McCusker Patrick M. McCusker Francis H. Falter, Jr. / ?	Jacqueline F. and Patrick M. McCusker (H/W) / ?	3 Nov. 2006	MDR 10350- 1	Deed - fee simple	\$0	?	Lot 3 on Columbia Hills, Section 6, Plat CMP 4204
Jacqueline F. and Patrick M. McCusker / ?	Jacqueline F. McCusker Patrick M. McCusker Francis H. Falter, Jr / ?	19 Jan. 2004	MDR 8271- 269	Deed - fee simple	\$0	?	
Stephen N. and Linda S. Davis / ?	Jacqueline F. and Patrick M. McCusker / ?	27 Mar. 2002	MDR 6404- 147	Deed - fee simple	\$849,000	I. ? II. ? III. 6.161A.	Parcels I & II - Lots 3 and 4 Parcel III minus land to State Roads Comm'n
Timothy R. Casgar / ?	Stephen N. and Linda S. Davis (H/W) / ?	24 Mar. 1995	MDR 3462- 155	Deed - fee simple	\$45,000	I. ? II. ? III. 6.161A.	
Timothy R. Casgar Marian M. Casgar / ?	Timothy R. Casgar / ?	21 Jan. 1993	MDR 2798- 41	Deed - fee simple	\$10.00	?	Granters divorced 1987
Timothy R. and Marian M. Casgar / Howard	Stephen N. and Linda S. Davis / ?	31 Aug. 1990	CMP 2236- 49	Deed - fee simple	\$525,000	?	I & II
Margaret Ruth DeBoy, widow / Howard	Timothy R. Casgar / ?	23 Sept. 1988	CMP 1927- 108	Deed - fee simple	\$27,000	6.161A.	JM DeB d. 21 Apr. 1984 III
Columbia Hills Corp. / ?	Timothy R. and Marian M. Casgar (H/W) / ?	16 Feb. 1982	CMP 1093- 156	Deed - fee simple	\$20,000	?	Lots 3 and 4
John M. and Margaret Ruth DeBoy (H/W)	Timothy R. and Marian M. Casgar (H/W)	14 June 1977	CMP 836- 492	Deed - fee simple	\$10.00	?	
Columbia Hills Corp.	John M. and Margaret Ruth DeBoy	20 Nov. 1962	WHH 392- 681	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	6.161A.	
Bryon H. and Sherri J. Jones (H/W) / Howard Columbia Hills Corp.	John N. and Margaret Ruth DeBoy	7 Nov. 1959	RHM 343- 279	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	?	
Columbia Hills Corp. / Balto. Co.	Byron H. and Sherri J. Jones (H/W) / ?	5 Sept. 1957	RHM 304- 322	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	?	See plat book RHM 6-2 Columbia Hills, Section 1 for ingress/egress
Anna M. Sybert, widow/ Howard	Columbia Hill Corp. / ?	1 Oct. 1954	MWB 261- 101	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	?	G.R.S. dec'd
Robert W. Whalen & wf. Rose Foster/ Howard	George R and Anna M. Sybert / ?	14 Apr. 1943	BM, Jr. 177- 453	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	134-3-23 ARP	Where Rosalba P. Leishear resided for many years

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Rebecca Whalen Baker & hus. Lawrence H./Balto. City							Rebecca sold to Robert but never conveyed
Rosalba P. Leishear, unmarried / Howard	Rebecca Whalen Baker / ?	4 Sept. 1935	BM, Jr. 152- 356	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	1)134-3-23 ARP 2)281 ½ sq. p. 3) ?	1) 'Bethesda' – farm where she resides – was 237+ A - a) 2+ A; b) 4+ A; c) 24+ A; d) 70 A – to bro. Thomas Leishear 1905 2) & 3) in Balto Co 3) lots 158, 159, 160 of Jon Ellicott Annie and Ida dec'd.
James and Alda Hopkins Clark (H/W) / Howard	Annie E. Leishear Rosalba P. Leishear Ida M. Leishear / Howard	23 July 1915	WWLC 100- 67	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	Bethesda & p/o West Ilchester
Annie E. Leishear Rosalba P. Leishear Ida M. Leishear / Howard	James Clark / Howard	23 July 1915	WWLC 100- 64	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	1) 237A – 2A, 4A 24+ A, & 70 A. 2) 28 ½ sq. p. 3) ?	Thomas & Annie are father & mother
Annie P. Leishear / Howard	Annie E. Leishear Rosalba P. Leishear Ida M. Leishear d/o Annie P.	Written 24 July 1888 Probated 7 Oct. 1890	Wills Howard IS 3 - 53	Bequest	-	?	
Thomas Leishear / Balto. Co.	Annie P. Leishear / ?	10 Jan. 1860	Wills Balto. Co. JLR 2-67	Bequest	-	?	All property but a debt due him
William H.G. Dorsey [trustee]	Thomas Leishear	19 Nov. 1859	WWW 20- 376	Deed – fee simple	\$14,230.50	237-0-28 ARP	Beings at Columbia Tpk. & Mont Co. to Annap. Rd Notes middle gate on rd fr. Dr. Arthur Pue's Place to the old place, east end of ruins of old saw mill foundation. Reserves use of graveyard for descendants of Dr. Michael Pue [no previous reference]

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Arthur Pue, Michael Pue, Priscilla Pue, Eliza Pue, Charles R. Carroll, Charles Thomas & wf. Maria Pue / ?	Wm. H.G. Dorsey / ?	31 Oct. 1859	WWW 20- 373	Release – fee simple	\$1.00	?	Dr. Arthur Pue Will (Balto. City) gave p/o RE to son Henry subject to his paying the grantors some \$
Henry H. Pue / Howard	William H.G. Dorsey / Howard	2 Dec. 1858	WHW 19- 374	Deed – Indenture	\$1.00	?	All RE in Howard for W.H.G.D. to sell at public or private sale
Arthur Pue, Sr.	Henry H. Pue	Written 12 Dec. 1845 Probated 27 Sept. 1847	<u>Wills</u> Balto. City 22-59	Bequest	—	?	
Edward Hill Dorsey, only son of Samuel Dorsey / Anne Arundel	Arthur Pue, Physician / Anne Arundel	20 Dec. 1810	NH 16-486	Deed – Indenture	£ 10,000	1,200 A	Chews Resolution Manor Res. Chews Vineyard The Gore Res. – 140 ½ A except those parts already conveyed to Michael & Mary Pue
Caleb Dorsey	Mary Pue, daughter	Written 14 Mar. 1772 Probated 9 July 1772	<u>Wills</u> 38-819	Bequest	-	?	Long Reach
Caleb Dorsey / Anne Arundel, iron master	Mary Pue wf. of Dr. Michael Pue / Anne Arundel	11 May 1771	IB 3-79	Deed – Indenture	£ 10 sterling	1) 100 A 2) 100 A	1) p/o Chews Resolution Manor Res. 2) p/o Long Reach



NOTES:
 A. FIREBOX REBUILT. ORIGINAL HEARTH STONES SHOWN IN SITU.
 B. ORIGINAL STAIR WELL. MODERN STAIR HERE NOW NOT SHOWN.
 C. SCREEN AND FRAMING FOR IT NOT SHOWN.
 D. HOLE IN FLOOR FOR POSSIBLE DUMBWAITER.
 E. 1959 ADDITION NOT SHOWN.
 F. WINDOW CONVERTED TO SHELF.
 G. WINDOW CONVERTED TO DOOR.
 H. BALUSTRADE REMOVED - SHOWN IN OLD PHOTOGRAPH.
 I. ORIGINAL FLOOR FRAMING FOR FIREPLACE, NOW REMOVED.

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 FEET



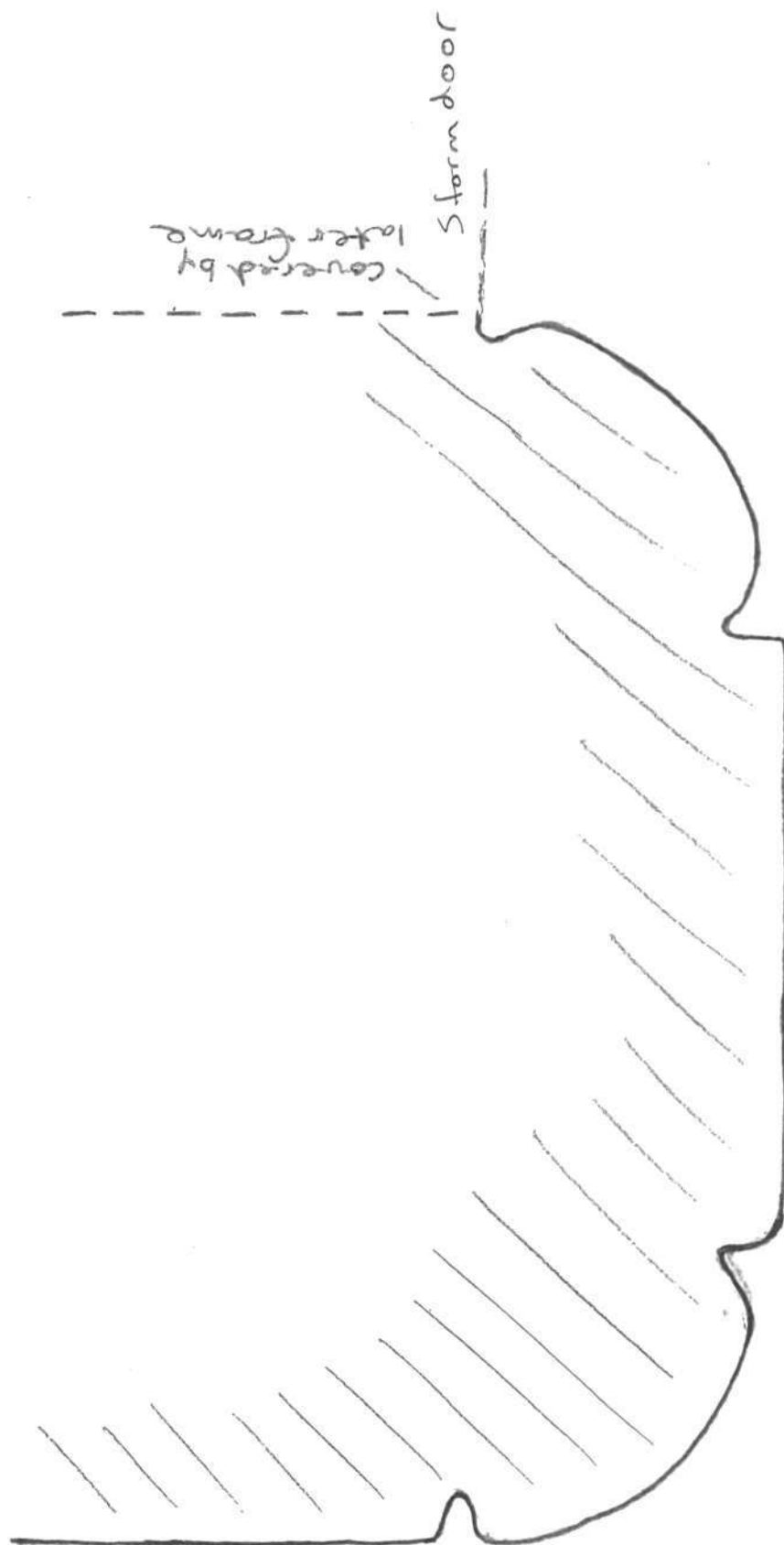
HO-87 "BETHESDA" 9140 SYBERT DRIVE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & RACHELLE WOODS -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2010

1/9 Bethesda 140-87

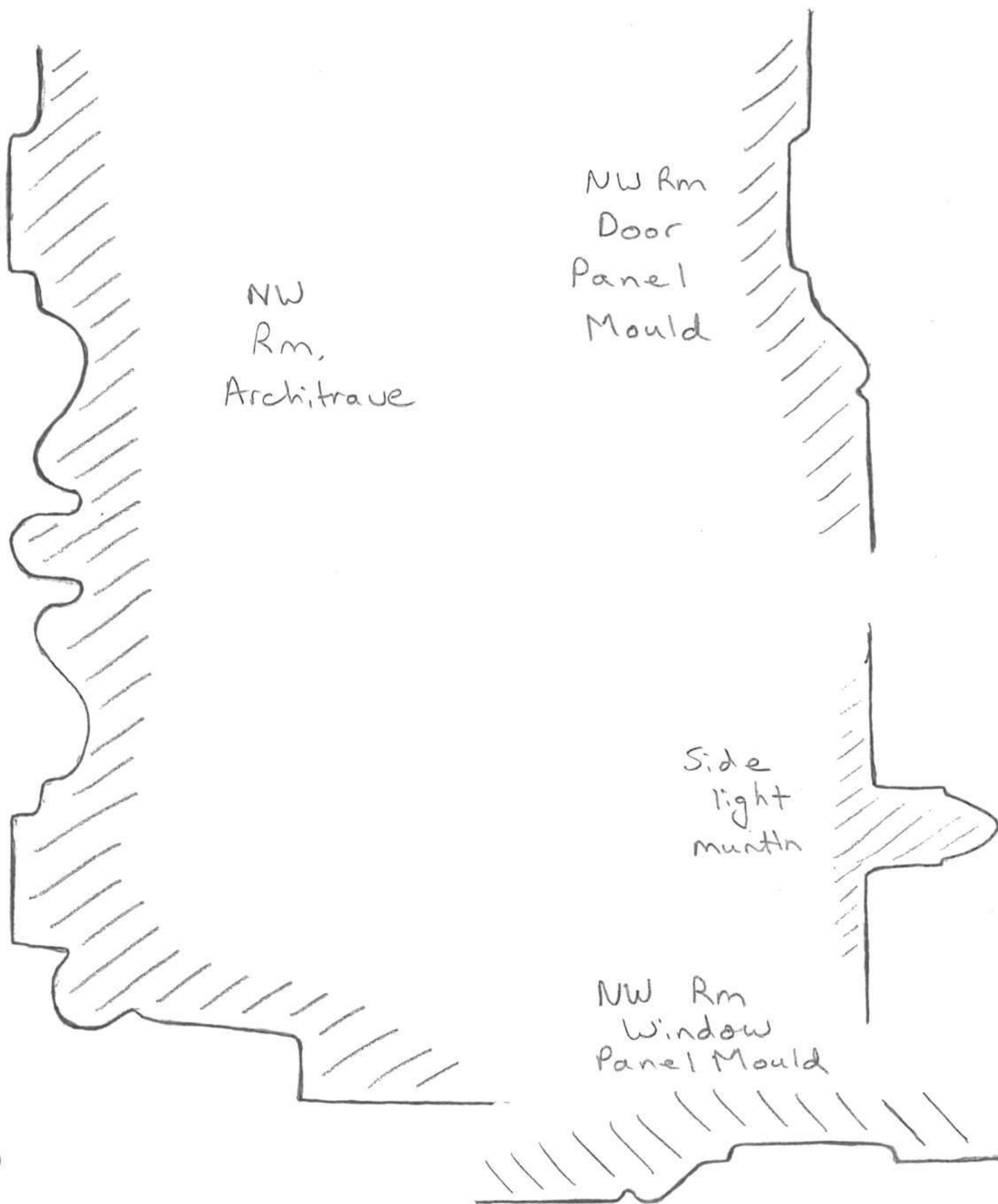
NW Wing Door /sidelight frame, exterior

KMS
31 Mar '16




2/9 Bethesda HO-87
Moulding Profiles

KMS
24 Mar. '10

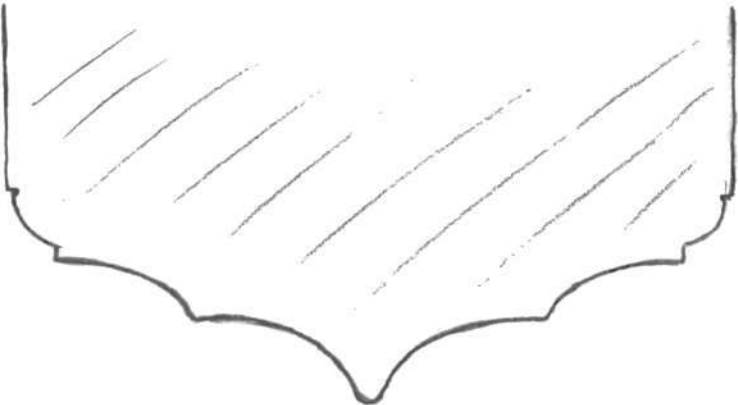


3/9 Bethesda HO-87
Moulding Profiles
KMS 24 Mar. '10

NW
Chamber
Architrave



Newel Post
Drop Pendant



Passage Cornice

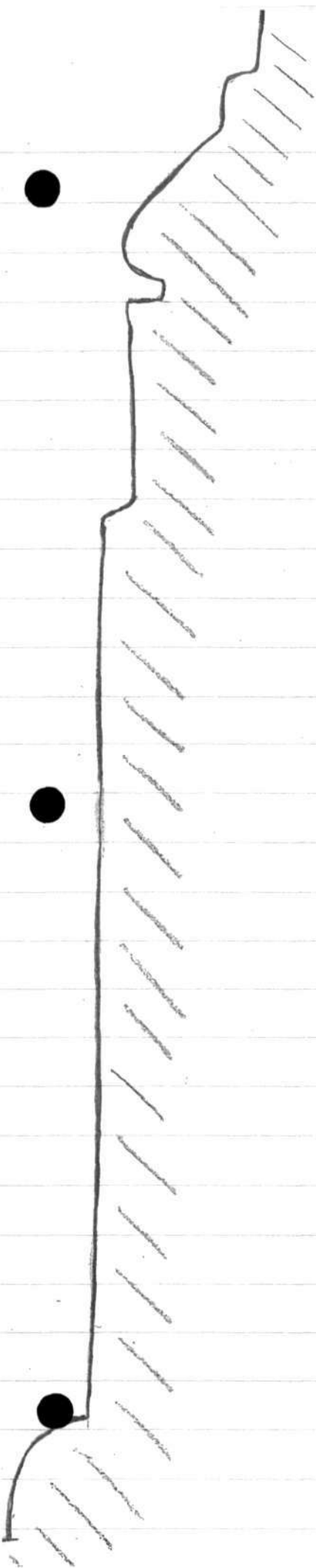


4/9 Bethesda HO-87

KMS

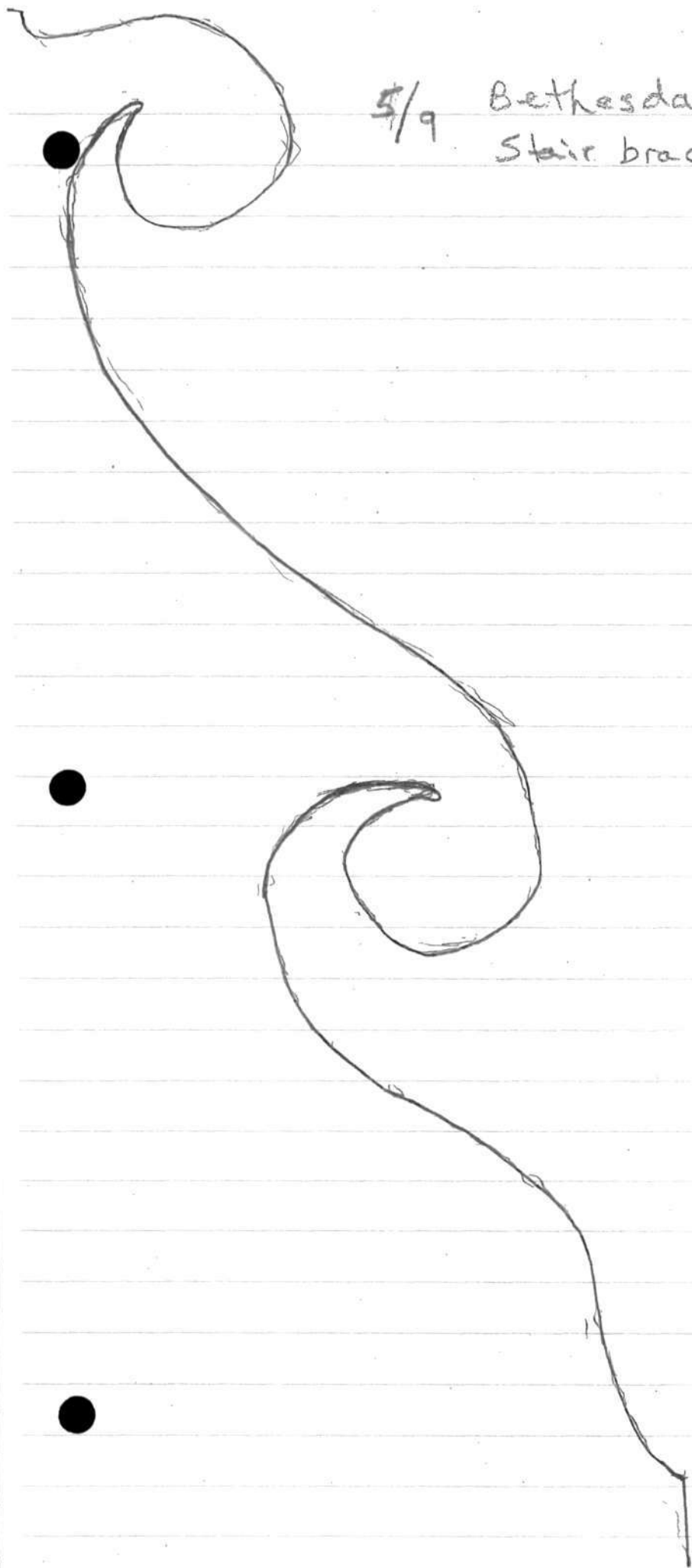
24 Mar. '10

Baseboard on
Passage Stairs



5/9 Bethesda HO-87
Stair bracket

KMS
24 Mar. '10

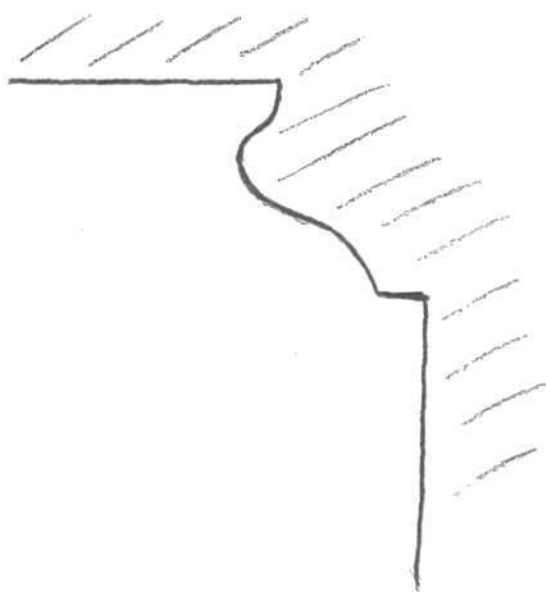


6/9 Bethesda HO-87
NW Room Mantel Mouldings

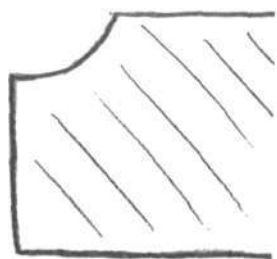
KMS
31 Mar '10



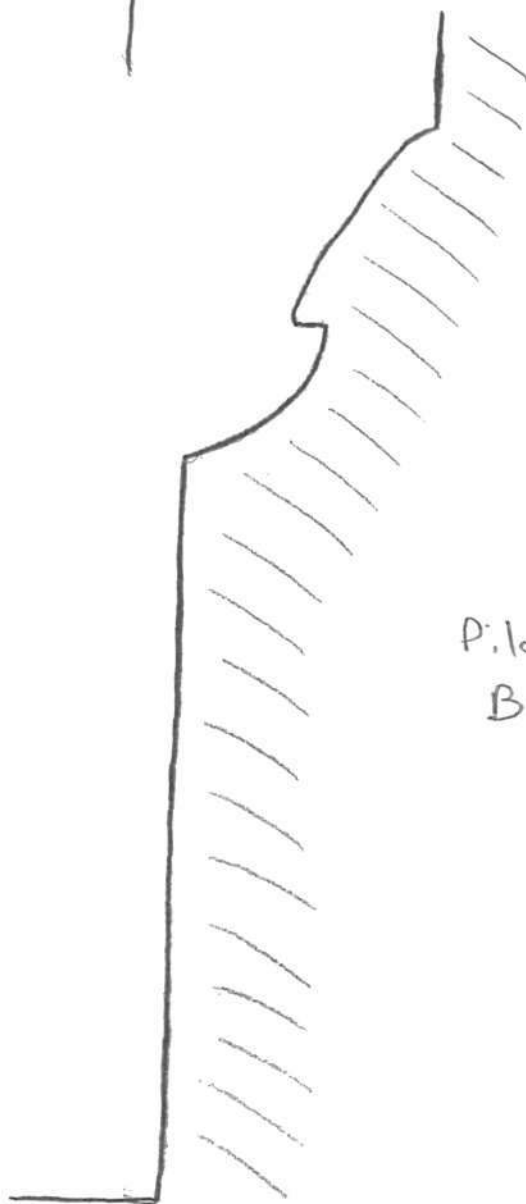
Pilaster
Capital



Bed
Mould



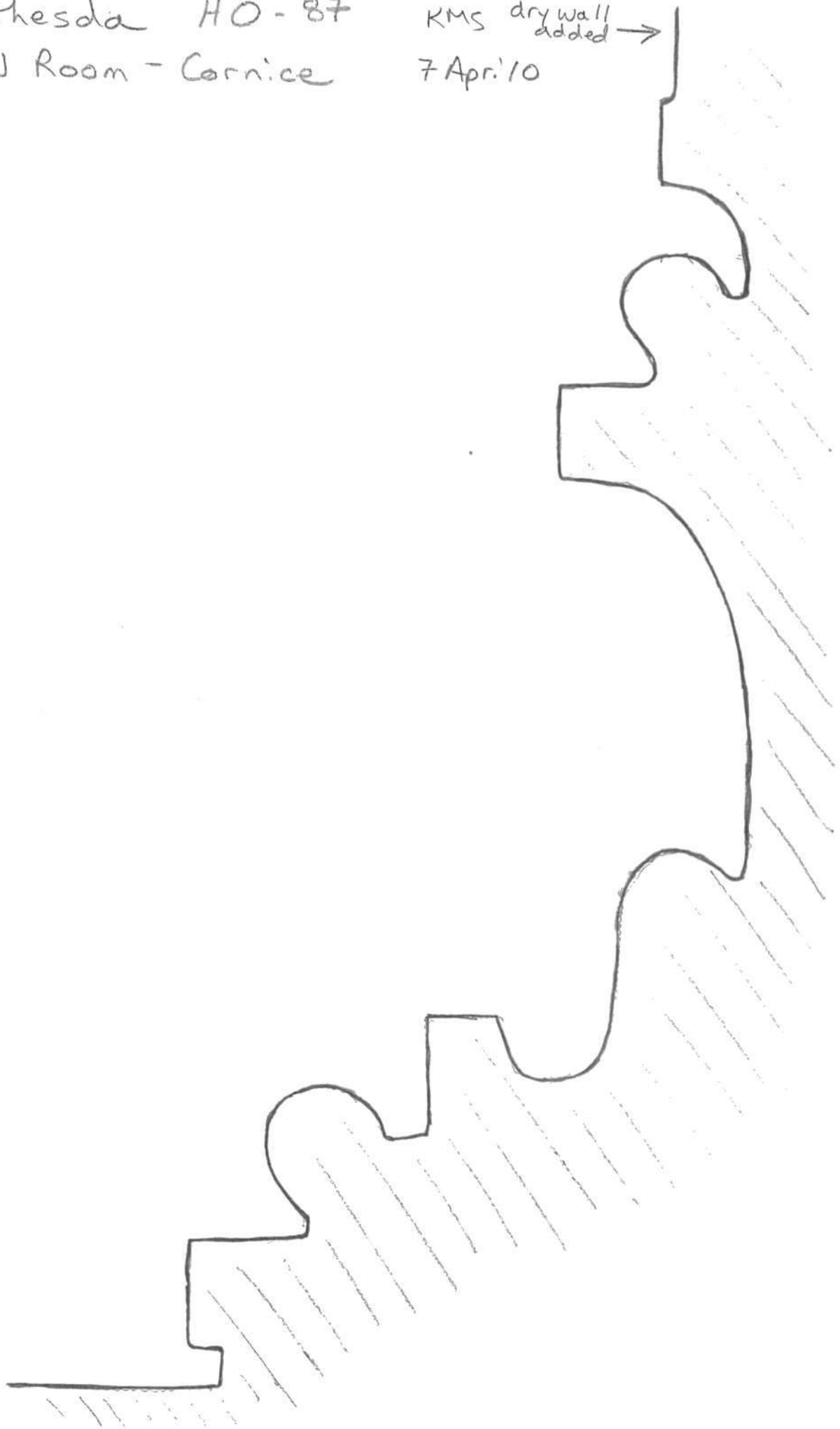
Mantel
Shelf



Pilaster
Base

7/9 Bethesda HO-87
NW Room - Cornice

KMS dry wall added →
7 Apr. '10



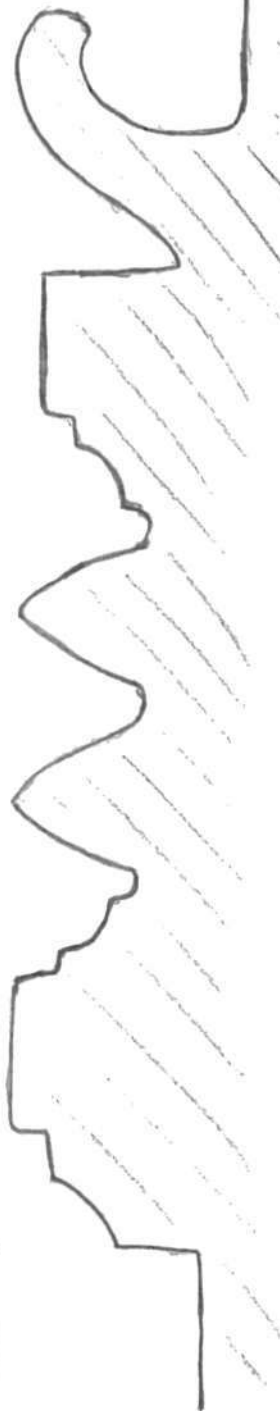
8/9 Bethesda HO-87 KMS
NW Room - Ceiling Medallion: 7Apr.'10



outer



inner



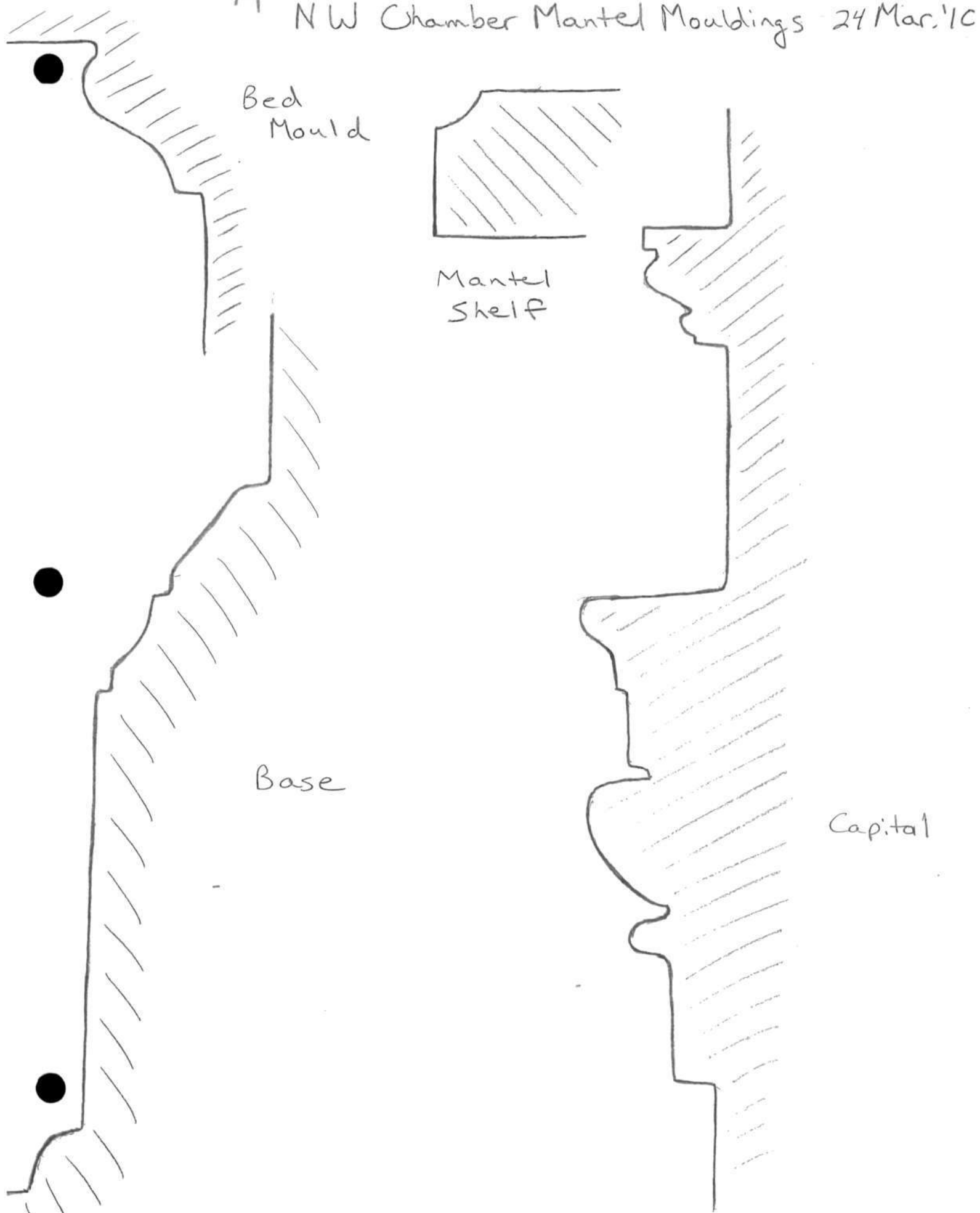
6 1/2"



9/9 Bethesda HO-87

KMs

NW Chamber Mantel Mouldings 24 Mar. '10



HO-87
"Bethesda"
9140 Sybert Drive
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0087_2010-03-05_01
House, northwest & southwest elevations

HO-0087_2010-03-05_09
House, interior, northwest room, vw. north

HO-0087_2010-03-05_02
House, southwest elevation, doorway

HO-0087_2010-03-05_10
House, interior, northwest room mantel

HO-0087_2010-03-05_03
House, southwest elevation, porch

HO-0087_2010-03-05_11
House, interior, northwest room ceiling
medallion

HO-0087_2010-03-05_04
House, southwest elevation, center section
pencil

HO-0087_2010-03-05_12
House, interior, center section, northwest
room, vw. north

HO-0087_2010-03-05_05
House, northeast elevation

HO-0087_2010-03-05_13
House, interior, stairway at landing

HO-0087_2010-03-05_06
House, interior, passage, vw. north

HO-0087_2010-03-05_14
House, interior, northwest chamber mantel

HO-0087_2010-03-05_07
House, interior, passage, vw. southwest

HO-0087_2010-03-05_15
Smokehouse, northeast elevation

HO-0087_2010-03-05_08
House, interior, passage, ceiling medallion

HO-0087_2010-03-05_16
Carriage House/Privy, northwest elevation

HO-0087_2010-03-05_17

Carriage House/Privy, interior, privy seats

HO-0087_2010-03-05_18

Stone outbuilding, southwest elevation

HO-0087_2010-03-05_19

Stone outbuilding, northeast elevation

HO-0087_2010-03-05_20

Springhouse ruins, northwest & southwest
elevations



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, northwest + southwest elevations

1 of 20



H0-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, southwest elevation, doorway

2 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, southwest elevation, porch

3 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, southwest elevation, center
section penciling

4 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, northeast elevation

5 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage, view north

6 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage, vw. Southwest

7 of 20



H0-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, passage, ceiling
medallion

8 of 20



H0-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, northwest room, vw. north

9 of 20



HD-87
"Bethesda"
9140 Sybert Drive
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer
2010-03-05
MD SHPO
House, interior, northwest room mantel
10 of 20



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, northwest room
ceiling medallion

11 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, center section,
northwest room, vw. north

12 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, stairway at landing

13 of 20



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

House, interior, northwest chamber mantel

14 of 20



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Smokehouse, northeast elevation

15 of 20



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Carriage House/Privy, northwest
elevation

16 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Carriage House/Privy, interior, privy seats

17 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Stone outbuilding, southwest elevation

18 of 20



HO-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Stone outbuilding, northeast elevation

19 of 20



HD-87

"Bethesda"

9140 Sybert Drive

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-03-05

MD SHPO

Springhouse ruins, northwest +
southwest elevations

20 of 20



Bethesda HO-81

Feb 2/87



Bethesda HO-87

Pek 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Pak 2/87



Bethesda 110-87

Pak 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Bk 2/87



Bethesda HO-87

Per 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Pick 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Pick 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Feb 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Page 2/37



Bethesda Ho-87

L3/2 72)



Bethesda 40-87

Pek 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Pick 2/87



Bethesda 140-87

pk 2/87



Bethesda Ho-87

Feb 2/87



Bethesda HO-87

Feb 2/87



Bethesda HO-87

pk 2/87

HO-87
BETHESDA
Ellicott City
Private

1682,1830

Bethesda's original old gabled roof (running north-south), mid-section, three bays wide, one room deep and two stories high, is believed to have been constructed in 1682. It is supposed to have been used as a summer home for Major Edward Dorsey who in 1695 patented it, along with 448 acres, as "Long Reach." It was acquired by Caleb Dorsey of Belmont who in 1771 willed it to his daughter, Mary Dorsey Pue, wife of Dr. Michael Pue. The property passed through this family of doctors and acquired the name of Bethesda for healing. In 1830 the ashlar granite block north section, three bays wide and one room deep with wide hall in the south bay extending east and west, with east and west entrances was probably constructed. Wide brick chimneys are set into the north and south walls of this larger in scale north wing. A twentieth century gambrel roof south wing in no way diminishes the integrity of this lovely home which commands a fine view on the rise of a hill south of Route 29. It is surrounded by a dower cottage, carriage house and original smoke house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Bethesda

and or common

2. Location

street & number 9140 Sybert Drive N/A not for publication

city, town Ellicott City N/A vicinity of Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Howard code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Casgar

street & number 9140 Sybert Drive

city, town Ellicott City N/A vicinity of state Maryland 21043

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Ellicott City state Maryland 21043

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventoryhas this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1978-1979 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

HO-87

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date

N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**Number of Resources****Contributing**

4
0
0
0
0

Noncontributing

0 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects

0 Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: residential, agricultural

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Bethesda is a two-story gable-roofed stone house located near Ellicott City in Howard County, Maryland. It comprises a main block constructed c. 1832, three bays wide with a side-passage, single parlor plan, featuring outstanding Greek Revival influenced interior detailing. An earlier (c. 1769) three-bay-wide one-room-deep structure is incorporated as a wing against the gable end of the main block, and a smaller 1 1/2 story, gambrel-roofed, stone-faced addition was constructed in 1960. Significant outbuildings include a late-18th-century 1 1/2 story stone kitchen/quarter, and a frame carriage house and smokehouse dating from c. 1832. The resource retains considerable integrity from the c. 1832 period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet Bethesda
Howard County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Bethesda is a two-story gable-roofed stone house which faces south on a slight rise off Maryland Route 29 near Ellicott City in Howard County, Maryland. It comprises a main block constructed c. 1832 which incorporates an earlier (c. 1769) structure as a wing to its east; a third, gambrel-roofed section was added against the east end of the 18th-century structure in the 1960s, resulting in a three-part composition.

The main block is constructed of carefully dressed granite ashlar and stands three bays wide with a recessed entrance in the easternmost bay. The entrance consists of paneled double-leaf doors flanked by narrow sidelights and surmounted by a three-light transom. A heavy stone lintel spans the opening, and a flight of four broad stone steps leads up to the entrance. The remaining bays of the south facade are defined by 6/6 sash windows set in openings with stone lintels and projecting stone sills. A molded wooden cornice defines the eaves. Brick interior chimneys rise at either end of the gable roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles.

This section is laid out in a side-passage plan, with a single room spanning the full depth of the house west of the stair hall. The interior of this section features fine Greek Revival influenced decorative detailing. The open-well, two-run stair rises along the west partition wall of the passage; its open carriage is decorated with scrolled step ends, and slender tiger-maple balusters support a walnut handrail. The newel, also of walnut, is heavily turned.

The principal room features an outstanding marble mantel: it comprises pilasters of richly-veined gray marble with molded bases and egg-and-dart caps of dark marble, supporting a veined-marble frieze above a molded, dark-marble architrave, the whole surmounted by a broad dark marble shelf. This room also retains a fine molded plaster cornice with Greek detailing, and a circular foliated ceiling medallion. Windows are set in paneled reveals, framed with symmetrical molded architrave trim with rosette corner blocks.

The west gable end of the main block is blank except for two 6/3 sash windows lighting the attic, with stone lintels and projecting stone sills. The cornice returns slightly at the gable, and a narrow vergeboard defines the roofline.

The rear (north) elevation is fenestrated in a manner similar to the south facade, except that the window above the rear entrance

HO-87

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National Park Service

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Bethesda
Continuation sheet Howard County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

(in the east bay) is located between stories to light the stair landing. A flat-roofed c. 1850 porch with four chamfered posts spans this elevation; scrollwork brackets and a splat balustrade have recently been restored to this porch based on elements which had survived in storage on the property.

The c. 1769 section of the house is three bays wide and one room deep; its two-story height is considerably lower than that of the 1832 block. This section is constructed of uncoursed rubble. Six-over-six sash windows flank a central entrance behind a broad, flat-roofed porch on the south elevation, with three 6/6 sash windows above. The north elevation is similar, except that the rear entrance is located in the easternmost bay. The recently-restored interior is divided into two rooms, with a modern kitchen at the east end and a dining room occupying the remaining space. The dining room has a fireplace against the west wall; a steep stair rises in the northeast corner. The ceiling joist are exposed.

A 1 1/2 story gambrel-roofed wing was constructed against the east gable of the early house in 1960. This addition, faced with stone to harmonize with the historic structure, provides a family room and laundry area.

Also on the property is a 1 1/2 story stone dwelling, three bays wide and one room deep, believed to date to the late 18th century. Traditionally known as the "dower cottage," this building more likely originally functioned as a combination kitchen and quarter. It has been rehabilitated as a secondary dwelling for the main house. Other significant outbuildings include a frame carriage house and smoke house both contemporaneous with the c. 1832 house.

8. Significance

HO-87

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1769, c. 1832 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Bethesda is significant for its architecture. The c. 1832 main block retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity, and features Greek Revival-influenced decorative detailing of outstanding quality. The marble mantel, plaster cornices and ornament, architrave treatment, stair, and paneling constitute an uncommonly high-style statement in the context of rural Howard County in the period. The property gains additional significance from its surviving 18th- and early 19th-century outbuildings, and from its association with the locally- prominent Pue family.

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National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Bethesda
Howard County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Bethesda stands on land which was part of a parcel of over 1000 acres assembled from "Chew's Resolution Manor," "Long Reach," "Search Enlarged" and "Search" or "Dorsey's Search." In 1695, Major Edward Dorsey patented a tract of 448 acres as "Long Reach." Later this was acquired by Caleb Dorsey of Belmont, a wealthy iron master, who, in 1771, gave 200 acres to his daughter, Mary Dorsey Pue and her husband, Dr. Michael Pue, a physician from Ireland and Revolutionary War patriot.

Although Bethesda is traditionally believed to incorporate one of Howard County's oldest landmarks, it is doubtful in any of the present buildings existed here until the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when the central part of the house was presumably constructed by Dr. and Mrs. Michael Pue. Dr. Pue died in 1795 and Mary Pue remained here until at least 1798, when she is noted as owner-occupant of a dwelling house 1/2 stone, 1/2 wood, 50' x 18', mentioned in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment. The present central part of the house is believed to have been a part of that dwelling house, valued at \$600, although only one story high at that time. Other buildings included a "stone kitchen, a log smoke house, one frame hen house, two frame Negro quarters, one log stable, a frame barn, a frame doctor's shop, a log tobacco house, and two tenant houses." She owned 26 slaves.

In 1802, Mary Pue deeded her property to her son, Arthur Pue, who in 1800 had married Rebecca Ridgely Buchanan a member of the very wealthy family of Hampton in Baltimore County. Arthur Pue practiced medicine from 1804-1824, and it appears his family divided its time between Baltimore City and a home in Howard County. Arthur Pue built a "mansion house" for his wife and thirteen children, which is noted on a plat dated 1835. This house stood southeast of Bethesda and is known as Sante Fe. Bethesda is noted on this same plat as "the old place farm." When Arthur Pue died in 1847, the "Old Place Farm" (i.e. Bethesda) went to his son, Henry Hill Pue, who was already residing there. Henry had married Harriet Hammond in 1832, and with her inherited wealth, it is believed that they constructed the west section of the house.

Henry Hill Pue apparently incurred large debt. which in 1859 forced him to sell "the old place farm" to Thomas Leishear for \$14,230. Thomas Leishear was a sea captain. Three maiden daughters remained at home till their deaths. In 1935, Rosalba Leishear deeded the property to her housekeeper, and in 1943, Dr. and Mrs. George Sybert purchased the 237 acres and operated a dairy

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Bethesda
Howard County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

farm there. When Dr. Sybert died in 1954, Mrs. Sybert sold the property to the Columbia Hills Corporation who sold the house and 7.9 acres to Mr. and Mrs. Byron Jones in 1957. In 1959, Mr. and Mrs. DeBoy purchased the house and added the east wing. In 1977, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Casgar bought the property.

The property today consists of the main house, a stone combined kitchen and slave quarter, a frame smoke house, and a frame carriage house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

HC-87

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 7.57 acresQuadrangle name Savage, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting					Northing			

B

Zone	Easting					Northing			

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cleora B. Thompsonorganization Office of Planning & Zoning-
Comprehensive Planning Sectiondate 1978street & number 3430 Court House Drive

telephone

city or town Ellicott Citystate Maryland

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Bethesda
Howard County, Maryland Item number 9 and 10 Page 5

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Holland, Celia, "Bethesda" Columbia Times, August 1974.

Newman, H. O. Anne Arundel Gentry, Vol. I, Annapolis, 1970 p. 269.

Warfield, J. D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1973, pp. 222, 342.

1798 Tax Assessment List - Anne Arundel County

Interview with Mrs. DeBoy, former owner.

Howard County Land Records.

Interview with Mrs. Marion Casgar, present owner, May 6, 1981.

Koppenhoeffter, Joetta. The History of Bethesda. ms, 1981

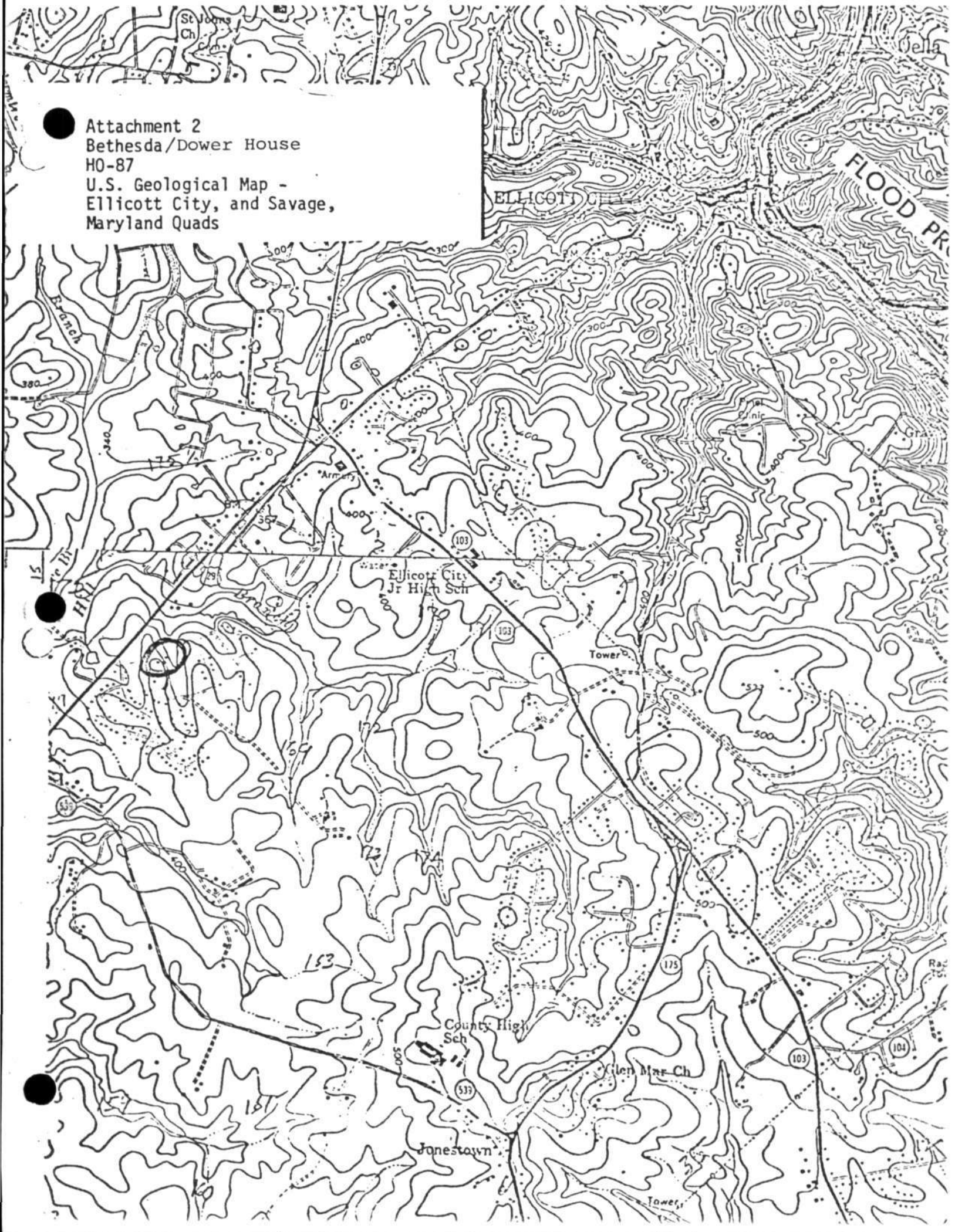
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries are depicted on the attached map and more particularly described in the Land Records of Howard County, Liber 836, folio 492.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 7.57 acres, comprises all elements of the resource within the remnant of their historic setting. The property is surrounded by dense mid-20th-century housing development on the northeast and south, and bounded by U. S. Route 29 on the northwest.

Bethesda
First Floor Plan

Attachment 2
Bethesda/Dower House
H0-87
U.S. Geological Map -
Ellicott City, and Savage,
Maryland Quads







Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: South Elevation

Photographer looking: North

Photograph number: 1 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

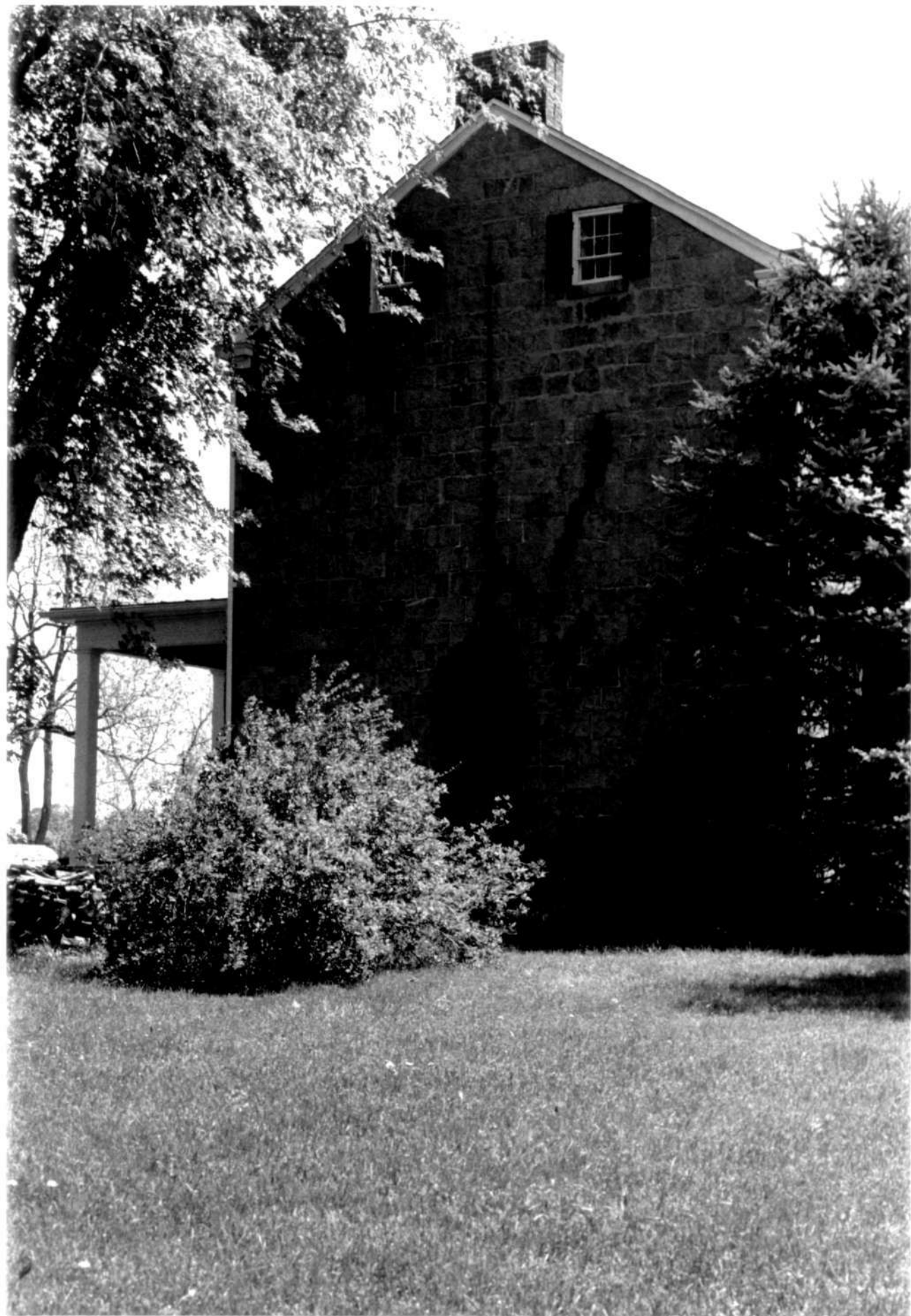
Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Southeast

Photographer looking: Northwest

Photograph number: 2 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: West Elevation

Photographer looking: East

Photograph number: 3 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: North Elevation

Photographer looking: South

Photograph number: 4 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of Original Section-North Wall of Central Bay

Photographer looking: Looking at: Northeast Corner of Dining Room

Photograph number: 5 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md, 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of Original Section-West Wall Fireplace and Entrance into 1830 West Wing

Photographer looking: West Wall of Dining Room

Photograph number: 6 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House
HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive
Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of 1830 West Wing Stairwell of Hall

Photographer looking: Third Floor from First Floor Hall

Photograph number: 7 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House
HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive
Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of 1830 West Wing Hall Medalion

Photographer looking: Ceiling of Hall

Photograph number: 8 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House
HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive
Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of 1830 West Wing

Photographer looking: Northwest Corner of Living Room

Photograph number: 9 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House
HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive
Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of 1830 West Wing

Photographer looking: Living Room Ceiling Medallion

Photograph number: 10 of 11



Name: Bethesda/Dower House

HO-87

Location: 9140 Sybert Drive

Ellicott City, Md. 21043

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Interior of 1830 West Wing-Central Marble Mantlepiece

Photographer looking: West Wall of Living Room

Photograph number: 11 of 11

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Long Reach, Bethesda

AND/OR COMMON

Dower Cottage

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

9140 Sybert Drive

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

sixth
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Howard
COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Deboy

STREET & NUMBER

9140 Sybert Dr.

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

Telephone #: 730-8270

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21043

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records
Howard County Courthouse

Liber #: 343
Folio #: 279
Tax Map 30, p. 171

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Dr.

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland, 21043

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

May 1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis,

STATE

Maryland, 21041

7. DESCRIPTION			
CONDITION	(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated		
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered *		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE			
<p>Bethesda is located on the east side of Spring Valley Road on a gently sloping hill facing Sybert Road which is on the south side of Route 29.</p> <p><u>Original Stone House</u></p> <p>The original part of the house is believed to have been built in 1682</p> <p>This house is a three bay wide, one room deep, two story high stone structure with brick chimneys inset into its north and south walls. These fireplaces are now blocked in and the section divided into a one bay wide kitchen with east entrance in the south bay.</p> <p>The remaining two bays are utilized for a dining room with the central bay of the west wall holding the 9 lite rectangular entrance door surmounted by a three lite transom.</p> <p>Fenestration is symetrical, vertically aligned, proportionally scaled and double-hung holding six-over-six lites, projecting wooden sills and large wide stretcher brick, flat arched lintels (now covered with cement) decorate the windows of this early structure.</p> <p><u>West Elevation</u></p> <p>A flat roofed open porch runs along the west wall supported by eight posts which are coupled and surmounted by roman arch lintels which hold the architrave along the roof line. White solid shutters decorated with punched out urns flank all the first floor windows of the 1695 and 1723 sections of the house. Vented black shutters decorate all the second floor windows of both sections. This practice was quite common in the south in early days.</p> <p><u>East Elevation</u></p> <p>On the east elevation of this house are three second floor windows and one first floor window located in the north bay. A flat roofed one story high, screened in porch lies along the entire east wall.</p> <p>* <u>South Elevation of South Wing</u></p> <p>A three bay wide, one bay deep two story, gambrel roof 20th century stone addition extends from the south wall of the south wing.</p> <p>* <u>North Elevation</u></p> <p>A two and a half story high, three bay wide, two bay deep ashlar granite block structure springs from the west wall of the original house.</p> <p><u>West Elevation of Early North Wing</u></p> <p>The west entrance is located in its south bay. It is a double paneled door, flanked by four vertical side lites and surmounted by a three lite transom and flat stone lintel with central lantern. Four wide stone steps lead to the open landing entrance.</p> <p>Fenestration here is larger in scale but similar to the early house with the following exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Windows are decorated with projecting flat sills, and 2) flat stone lintels. 			

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

North and South Walls of North Wing

Two small rectangular attic windows are set into the north and south walls holding six-over-three lites.

Masonry of North Wing

The west and north walls of the house are particularly noteworthy, being laid with horizontal rectangular ashlar granite blocks of uniform height, portionally scaled from base to attic.

East Wall of North Wing

The east wall holds two first and second floor windows in the center and north bays of the east wall. A rectangular, open bible and cross paneled door is surmounted by a flat stone lintel and is located in the south bay of this section of the house.

A one story high, flat roofed open porch is approached by four steps on the east and supported by four square posts and two pilasters.

Dower Cottage

A three bay wide, one room deep, one and a half story stone cottage lies southeast of the main house with a sign over its central door "dower cottage". A shed roofed porch covers the central bay entrance. Fenestration is rectangular, double-hung with six-over-six lites.

A one and a half story frame carriage house lies between the main house and dower cottage. Lovely grounds and mature trees surround the house and its outbuildings.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1652 and 1830

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1682 the midsection of Bethesda was built of stone as a summer home for Major Edward Dorsey who later in 1695 patented the entire tract of land, 448 acres, as "Long Reach." Later the land was acquired by Caleb Dorsey of Belmont who in 1771 willed it to his daughter, Mary Dorsey Pue and her husband, Dr. Michael Pue who was a physician from Ireland. He with several others was appointed to the committee of observation at a meeting of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel on January 1775. They were given full power to rule the county.

On July 26, 1775 it was resolved by the "Association of Freeman," "that four companies of Minute Men be raised in Anne Arundel, of sixty-eight men besides officers."

The Pue family held most of the land until 1859. In 1802 this property passed from Dr. Michael Pue to his son, Dr. Arthur Pue, who was born in Elkridge in 1776. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1794 and at the University of Edinburgh in 1796-97. He received his degree in the United States and married Rebecca Buchanan of Baltimore shortly thereafter. It is believed by Celia Holland that he used Bethesda as a weekend retreat. Of his thirteen children, four sons became physicians.

A plat of Dr. Arthur Pue's land, dated 1835, places Dr. Arthur Pue Senior's Mansion House at Avoca, then called "Chews Resolution Manor." It is very likely that this old summer house, now known as Bethesda, on the property of Dr. Pue Dorsey, Sr. became a Dower Cottage for Dr. Arthur Pue, Jr. who married Sarah Dorsey, daughter of Thomas Beale Dorsey of Gray Rock, on July 21, 1830. It is also very likely that Arthur and Sarah Pue built the large ashlar granite block structure which is the north wing of the present house circa 1830. The top granite step of this section of the house was one of the largest slabs of granite quarried when it was put in place. It took six oxen two days to drag it from the quarry at Woodstock.

In 1857, Dr. Arthur Pue, Jr. built Temora for Sarah, one of Howard County's National Register Properties, northeast of the present Dower House.

In 1847 at the death of Dr. Arthur Pue, Sr., Dr. Henry Hill Pue became the owner and sold it to Thomas Leishear with some 237 acres for \$14,230. The property took the name of Bethesda due to its ownership by so many medical men and healers.

Thomas Leishear was an old sea captain who also had a house in Ellicott Mills for the enjoyment of city life. It was he who built the veranda on the east elevation so that he could see the ships come up the Patpsco and watch the local farmers travel along the Columbia Pike. Three lively girls were raised in this house. As they grew older a nurse, Mrs. Rebecca Whalen Baker took care of them and at the death of the last daughter, Rosalba P.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Leishear, Mrs. Baker was deeded the property. (BN. Jr. 152-356-Howard County) George Sybert later bought the house with 140 acres. A Mr. Jones then bought the property and later sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Deboy who have raised a lively family of five in this large ten room house which has three original fireplaces, one of which is of Irish marble cut under water. The old barn which belonged to the property has been restored for use as a church. The dower cottage, stable and original smoke house stand on the property.

Architecturally the house is composed of three stone sections which present a unified and pleasing composition and are representative of the fine stone architecture evidenced in Howard County. For these reasons Bethesda should be considered for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places, the General Plan for Howard County and any future local landmark legislation.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Warfield, J.D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.
Baltimore, 1973, pp. 222, 342.

Holland, Celia "Bethesda" Columbia Times, August 7, 1974.

Interview with owner, Mrs. Deboy at Bethesda.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.6894 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see tax map no. 30, Blk. 5, p. 171 (attachment 1) 343-279

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	Maryland	COUNTY	Howard
STATE		COUNTY	

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora B. Thompson

May 1977

ORGANIZATION

Comprehensive Planning

DATE

465-5000 ext. 257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Courthouse Dr.

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland, 21043

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

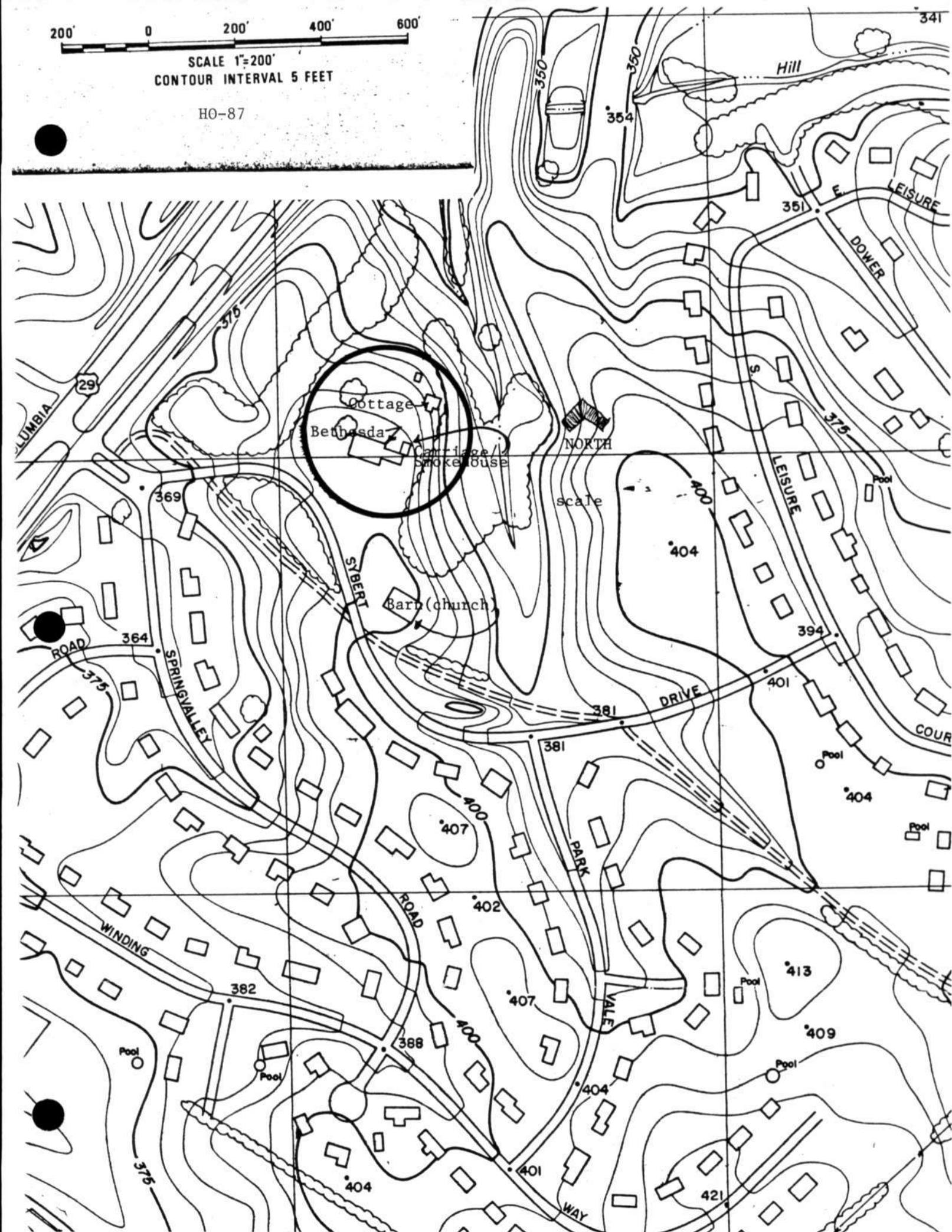
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

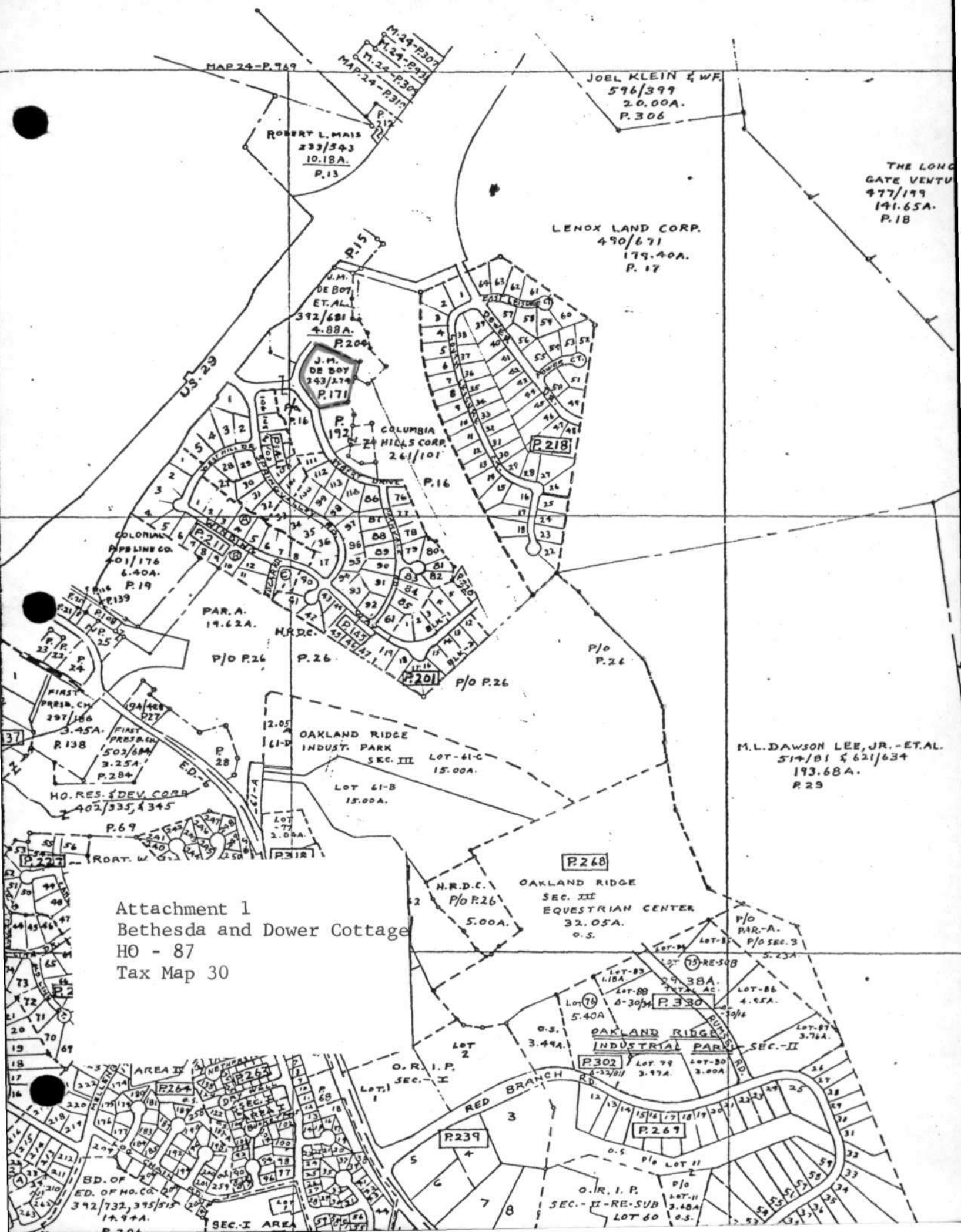
200' 0 200' 400' 600'

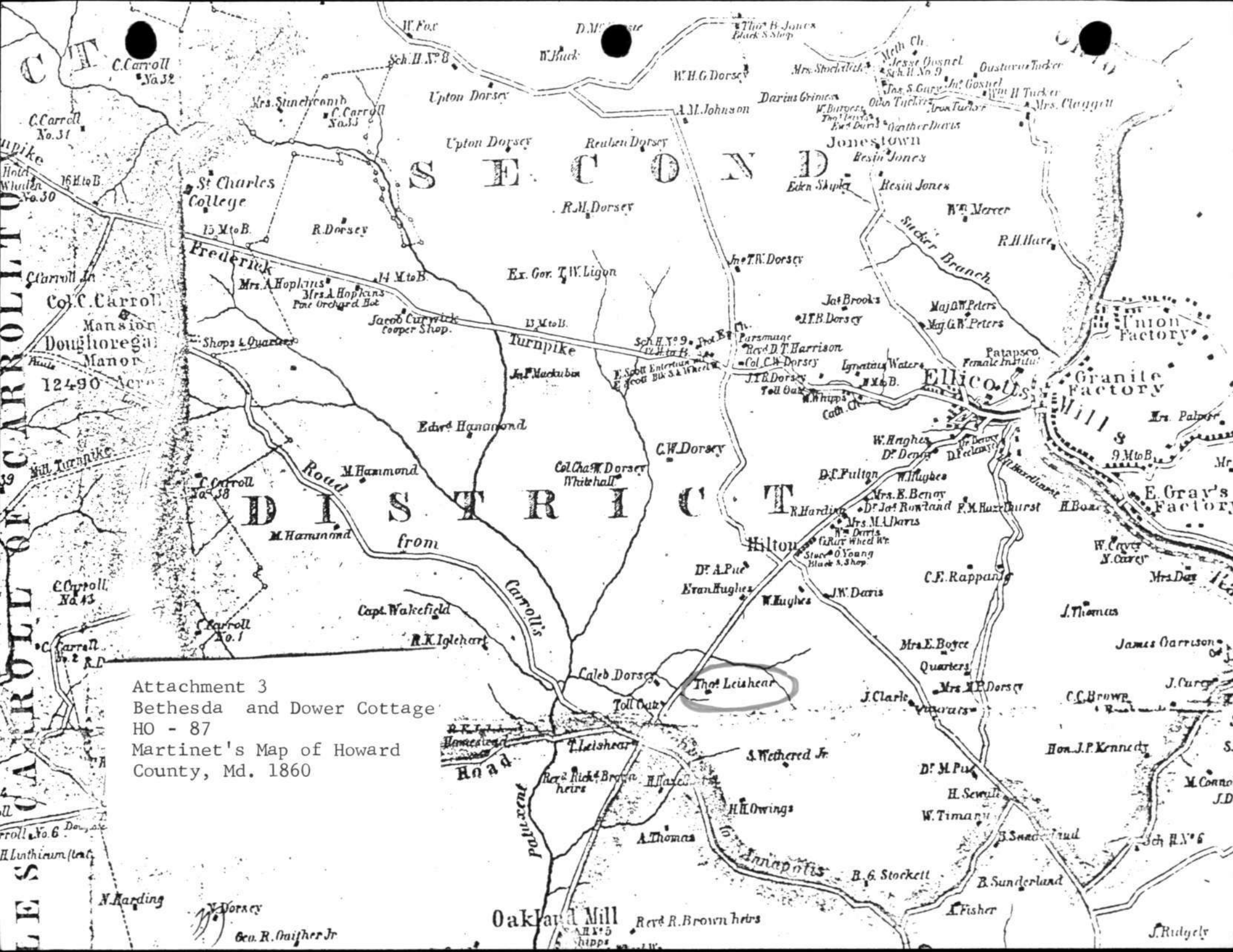
SCALE 1"=200'
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

HO-87

341



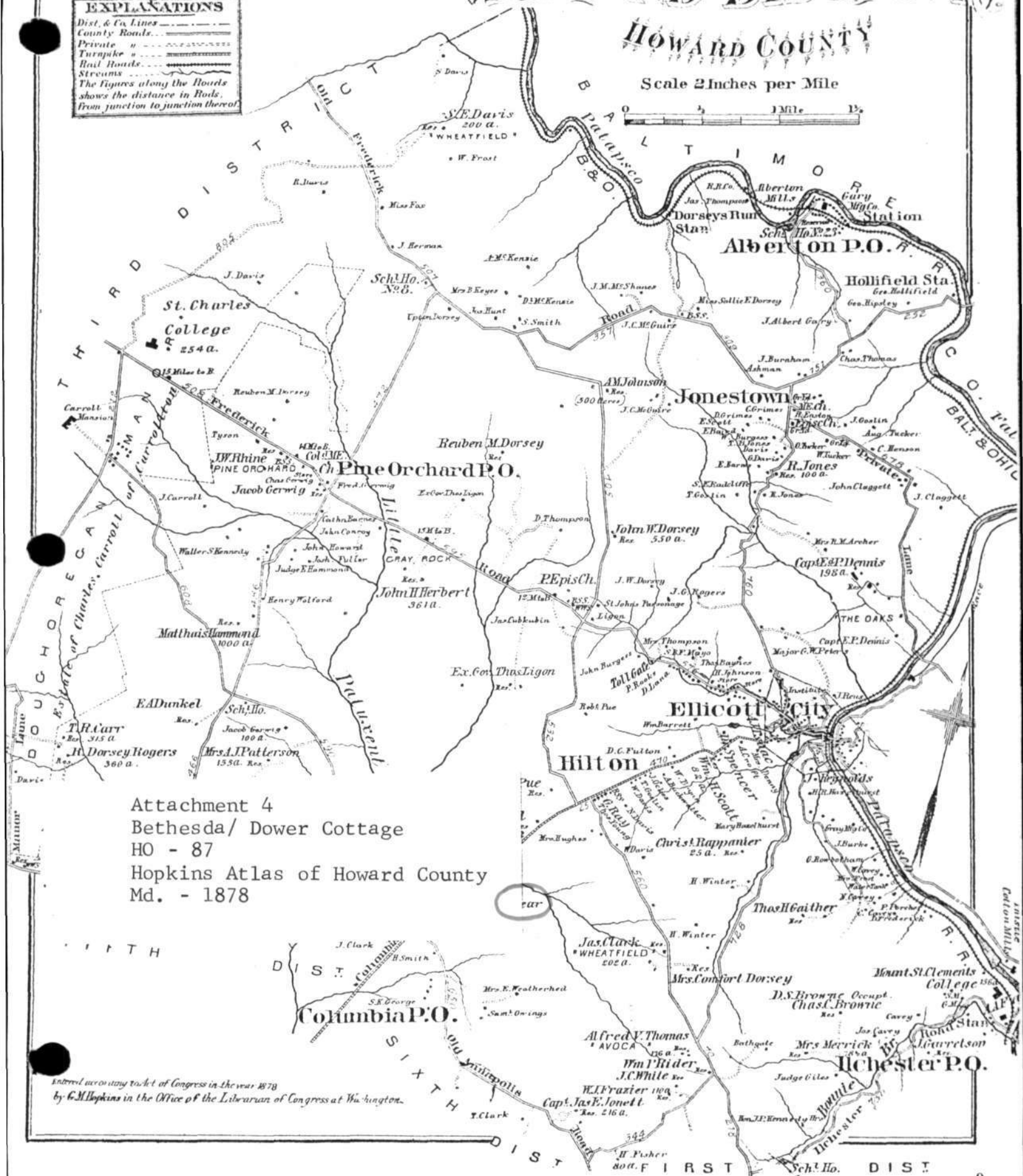




Attachment 3
Bethesda and Dower Cottage
HO - 87
Martinet's Map of Howard
County, Md. 1860

HOWARD COUNTY

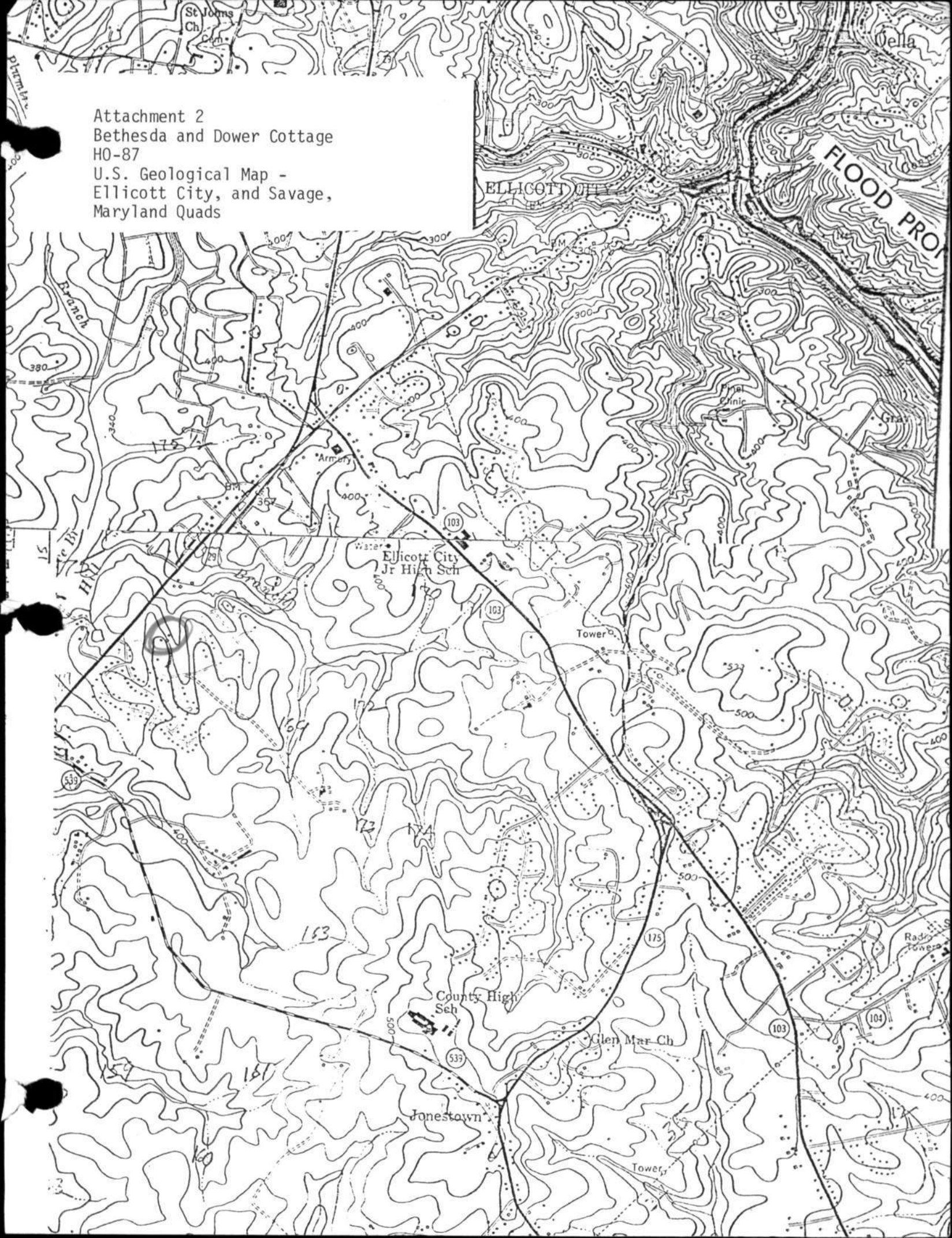
Dist. & Co. Lines
County Roads.....
Private ".....
Turnpike ".....
Rail Roads.....
Streams.....
The figures along the Roads
shows the distance in Rods,
from junction to junction thereof.



Attachment 4
Bethesda/ Dower Cottage
HO - 87
Hopkins Atlas of Howard County
Md. - 1878

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878
by G. M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Attachment 2
Bethesda and Dower Cottage
H0-87
U.S. Geological Map -
Ellicott City, and Savage,
Maryland Quads





CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

Ho-87
Bethesda/DowerHse
May, 1977
(West)



Ho 187

838A

De Boy house

SE 6/12

HO-87
1401877904

De Boy House

Columbia

Very handsome ^{dressed} granite building
(like a farmhouse) with 2 wings -
the latter one being a recent gambrel -

located in field by ~~MOB~~
7/20/70

tar Map #30
J. M. De Boy
343/279
p. 171